REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,302.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 5th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain W. C. Angove, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon from the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,684 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 12th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 6th July.

THE fine S.S. XANTHO, 1,500 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

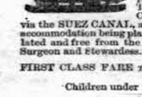
FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	Rs. 500
Ditto. 2nd ,,	,, 300
To SUEZ 1st ,,	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



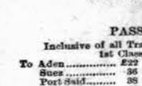
MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of July. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	.....	£4
Suez	36	22	.....	8
Port Said	36	24	.....	9
Alexandria	39	25	.....	9-10
Messina	50	32	.....	14
Naples	50	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	34	.....	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

S.S. DERBY, FROM LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately and Consignees are requested to send their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective Goods from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Newman.

28th June 1872.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated DUMLOT TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea grown in India.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Pekoe Souchong, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 & 10 lb. Boxes	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Pekoe Mixture, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 lb. Boxes	,, 2 0	,, 2 4
Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 4	,, 2 8
Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 8	,, 2 12

We have always on hand the well-known and much-appreciated KOUSANIE COMPANY'S TEAS.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Kousanie Souchong	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Kousanie Mixture	,, 2 0	,, 2 4
Kousanie Pekoe and Orange Pekoe	,, 2 2	,, 2 6

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards of any of the above Teas are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Merchants and Agents.
11, Oak Lane Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1872.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially available to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, many merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a desirable means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVE IN INDIA NOW AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgaces in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

Mr. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAINWARE, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England, the same compris s rich cut glass wate, dinner and breakfast services, cruet stand, one double barrelled breech-loading Gun (Pinfire) by J. D. Dougal, a 5 chambers revolver by Wilkinson and Son, Adam's patent camp cots, dressing and washing tables, reclining couches, chest of drawers, clothes presses, whatnots, writing table, glassdoor cupboards, easy and dining room chairs, dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One fast trotting Grey Arab Horse, Dog Cart, and Harness.
One saddle and Bridle.
One second hand Light Office Shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 6th July, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a choice selection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coral Dress Ornaments, of superior make and quality, set in Gold and Silver Gilt, viz.:—

Ladies' Coral Brooches with Pendants, Earrings, Crosses, Bracelets, Beads for Necklet, complete sets, rubies of Ladies' Dress Ornaments, comprising Necklet and Pendant Earrings, Brooches, and Bracelets, Brooches and Earrings, of Lava of Mount Vesuvius and Real Cameos.
Gentlemen's Tie Pins, Solitaires, Studs, and Watch Charms, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th July 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. SIMLA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. AUSTRALIA, from Southampton, 6th June 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. CEYLON, from Southampton, 20th May 1872.
S.S. SICILIAN, from Liverpool, 2nd June 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—A GAME will be PLAYED TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at 5-30 P.M. Gentlemen not thoroughly acquainted with the Rules specially requested to attend.

W. M. TENNENT, Hon. Secretary.

4th July 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th inst., at 2-30 P.M. (instead of 3 P.M., as formerly announced), at the Offices of the Chamber, to consider the expediency of Memorializing the Secretary of State for India to delay sanctioning the construction of the Railway from Carwar to Gudduck, recommended by the Government of India.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 3rd July 1872.

ROYAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION, *Limited* (in Liquidation).—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of FOUR ANNAS PER SHARE, will be PAID to Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 8th July, instant, within the hour of 10 and 4, at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 4, Meadow Street, on the top of Mr. J. Neubeg's Shop.

SUDANUND BALCRUSTNA, NANABHAI SORABJEE, } Liquidators.

2nd July 1872.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves here as GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, under the style of

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Custom House,
Bombay, 1st July 1872.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or indebted to the ESTATE of the late Major H. A. Berry, Paymaster 2-13th Cameronians, are requested to communicate with Captain Beers, 26th Cameronians, Fyzabad, within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be ADMITTED.

W. Beers, Captain, 26th Cameronians,
Member of Adjustment Committee.

Fyzabad, 1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES which have come under the charge of the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL during the months of April, May, and June last:—

Brown, Thomas, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway Company.
Fogerty, Tryphoena Arrowsmith, late of Bombay, Spinster.
Howard, Charles Frederick, late of London.
Johnson, Mary, Mrs., lately residing at Coonoor.
Porter, P., late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway Company.

N.B.—All persons having Claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 2nd July 1872.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Glasgow ..... 50, WEST GEORGE STREET.
London ..... 2, KING WILLIAM STREET.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Life Premiums for the East Indies at Special Rates.
Policy Holders enjoy the privilege of voyaging without extra payment, and are entitled to a reduction of Premium to English rates (corresponding to the age at which the insurance was effected) from the date of leaving any Port in India on their return to Europe or any other equally healthy part of the world.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

1, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, BILLIARD TABLE, CARRIAGES, HORSES and HARNESS, the Property of the Manager of the Gas Company. Can be seen at the Bungalow, on the Gas Works, Chinchpogly. Applications to be made at the Office of the Gas Company, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, AND WORKS OF ART,
PUBLISHED BY
J. McQUEEN & CO., LONDON,
From Pictures and Drawings by the most eminent English Artists.

Priced Catalogues may be had gratis, on application to Messrs. KING, HAMILTON, & Co., Calcutta; and Messrs. KING & Co., Bombay; where also a choice selection of these works, now on sale, may be viewed.

THE
ST. JAMES' MAGAZINE
AND
UNITED EMPIRE REVIEW.

JUNE, 1872.

A United Empire.
The Adventures of Three Englishmen and three Russians in South Africa. *With 4 Illustrations.*
The Cranes of Ibycus. By the Author of "The Tenants of Moor Lodge."
A Raid and a Ride in Canada. *With Illustration.*
Voices from the Street. The Rich Man's Christmas. By R. G. H. The Shakers. By Catherine C. Hopley.
A Nosegay of Translations. By Sir John Bowring.
Miss Dorothy's Charge. By the author of "My Daughter Elinor." "Miss Van Kortland," &c. *With Illustration.*
Russian Folklore.
The Mound-old Story. By Rea.
Under the Red Cross. General Remarks. By the Authoress of "Our Adventures in the War."
Obituary of the Month.

LONDON.
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, & SEARLE, 188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
From the Celebrated Distilleries of the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled, pure, soft and delicate) per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks do.....	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

Ezshaw's, Hennessey's, Martell's & Mounier's brands.

LONDON AND HOLLAND GINS;
Superior Jamaica Rum;
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKEYS;
Choice Liqueurs and Cremes.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED PARSEE SALESMAN, well connected, is OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT with a MERCANTILE FIRM. His services may be had in the Timber and also in the Indent and Consignment Departments. References unexceptionable. Address "S.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO THE GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY POLICE FORCE.

A TRIAL WILL SUFFICE!!!

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an EXPERIENCED, SOBER, HONEST HAND as "DETECTIVE" in the PRESIDENCY FORCE, or any of the most atrocious MOFUSSIL STATIONS (the Penal Settlement of the "Andamans" not excepted); travelled through the whole of the Australian and New Zealand Colonies, South America, and Africa. Well up in (Colloquial) Hindustani and Tamil, and the general management and handling of Indians ever so extensive, but no profession to passing the prescribed Indian Examination of M. A.'s or B. A.'s, of sound common sense (one of the old school), strong nerve, and not in the least afraid of hard work, *manual* or *unusual*, when required. Combined with a mild temper, courage in distress and calm judgment, and if he may use it—the spirit of a lion not to be roused by the teasing of an insect—the most essential quality of all for the capacity.

Address "E. E. U." care of the Superintendent Sailors' Home, will be promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—Mr. R. B. SEDGWICK has THIS DAY become a PARTNER in our FIRM.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM RAMSDEN PRICE in our Firm CEASED on the 30TH JUNE, and the business will from THIS DATE be conducted under the Style and Name of ANTROBUS & Co.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 9, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, 1872, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.
2. To elect a Director in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. R. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd June 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

Head Office—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

P. GRANT AND SON,
ARMY, SIDE,
AND
HUNTING SADDLERS,
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully; to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, Mew Englehence, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.

Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
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North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

CALL special attention to their new and well-selected STOCK for the PRESENT SEASON.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

SHIRTS.

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR ASQUITH & CO.

	Half Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and also hinge	36 0	42 0
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Wove Flannel do. do.	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, neat striped patterns	67 0	75 0
French Printed, with Collars attached	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, a strong shirt for Mofussil Wear	22 8	25 8
Longcloth do. do.	22 8	25 8
Best White Shirts, Linen Fronts, &c.	28 0	31 0
Dress Shirts from each	7 8	8 0

A large supply of the above always in Stock. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent on application.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk do. do.	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours ,,	12 8	13 8
,, Neat Stripes ,,	12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes ,,	15 8	18 0
,, Balbriggan ,,	18 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread ,,	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks	16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours	16 8	18 8
,, super Fancy Stripes	16 0	20 8
Knickerbockers { Fine Ribbed per pair	4 12	5 8
for Stout ,,	5 0	6 8
Sportsmen { best quality ,,		
Bathing Drawers per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Pure Merino half doz.	19 0	21 0
Super Lisle ,,	24 0	27 0
Silk and Merino ,,	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

FELT HATS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE NEWEST SHAPES JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Isis, Blenheim, Napier, Cambridge, Soft Crowns, each	6 8	7 8
Worthing, Egerton, Isis, Cork and Merino, Hard Crowns, each	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 9
Angola ,, ,, from per pair	16 0	18 0
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	23 0	26 0
Do. Breeches	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety from per pair	3 0	3 8
American Drill 6 pairs for	33 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats from	23 0	29 0
Best Dress Suits	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Tourists through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.
BY APPOINTMENT
To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the LT. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street ..... Bombay.
Argyll House ..... Simla.
East Street ..... Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL:—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Brandt, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Crosses, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Liberal reductions to purchasers of large quantities.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREAD
of every description for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,
Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.
63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.
GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside), London.

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

NOTICES.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA
in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

F

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Spinning and Port Canning shares. Other shares closed dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,500 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	740
10,000	500	100	2 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	212½
15,250	1,000	all	2 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nl
12,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl
24,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	117
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 29th JUNE 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35,240	13	8
Merchandize	30,179	0	11
Earth Trains	72	0	0
Electric Telegraph	385	0	0
Total Rs.	65,876	14	7

Corresponding week in June 1871.

Open 353 Miles.

Coaching	34,294	4	1
Merchandize	24,953	15	0
Earth Trains	120	0	0
Electric Telegraph	269	4	2
Total Rs.	59,617	7	3
Increase	6,259	7	4

CALCUTTA 29TH JUNE.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., at Rs. 101-4 to 101-[illegible]

In shares—

National Bank shares, several at Rs. 116.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD JULY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bells	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship
Overland Steamers		£2 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 35 to 36 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	A'a (s)	Thatchell	London, May 21.
3	Galatea (s)	Serra	Trieste, June 7.
	Simla (s)	Carter	Suez, June 21.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Clara (s)	Smith	Moulmein.
	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship City of Canton, Macdonald, to Calcutta.

Ship British Nation, Cornel, to Rangoon.

The steamer Galatea, to Trieste, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June		
29	Bengal (s)	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

June		
29	Oriental (s)	Calcutta.
	Burmah (s)	Bombay.
30	Lord Clive (s)	London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 19 Empire of Peace, ship, Williamson, from Liverpool.
19 Indus, s. s., Stewart, from Southampton, with mail.
20 Oscar, s. s., Higgins, from Bombay.
21 Bengal, s. s., Langlands, from Singapore.
21 Ada, s. s., Tatchell, from London.
21 Queen Victoria, s. s., R. Joy, from Calcutta.
21 Hoogly (M.M.) s. s., Rapatel, from Marseilles, with mail.
21 Magna Charta, ship, H. P. Everett, from Cardiff.
21 Amboto, s. s., Equidazu, from Barcelona.
23 Garibaldi, ship, Sandberg, from Shields, (Russian.)
23 Galatea, s. s., Serra, from Trieste.
23 Khedive, s. s., Steward, from Bombay, with mail.
24 Tertia, s. s., Wrang, from Cardiff.
24 Yeddo, s. s., Anderson, from Liverpool.
25 Australis, s. s., Tauren, from Genoa, (Italian), passed.

DEPARTURES.

June 18 Futteh Scottan, ship, Nacoda, to Bombay.
20 Indus, s. s., Stewart, to Bombay.
21 Oscar, s. s., Higgins, to Bremen.
22 Hoogly (M. M.,) s.s., Rappatel, to China.
22 Ada, s. s., Tatchell, to Bombay.
23 Amboto, s. s., Equidazu, to Manila.
23 Queen Victoria, s. s., R. Joy, to London.
24 Galatea, s. s., Serra, to Bombay.
24 Khedive, s. s., Steward, to Suez.
24 Emirne (M. M.,) s.s., Baron, to Mauritius.
25 Bengal, s. s., Langsland, to London, still in harbour.
25 Yeddo, s. s., Anderson, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

June 12 Karikal, ship, Bureau, from Newcastle.
13 Hero, ship, Bowie, from Cardiff.
17 Queen of Beauty, ship, J. Moulton, from Newcastle.
19 Empire of Peace, ship, Williamson, from Liverpool.
21 Magna Charta, ship, Everett, from Cardiff.
23 Garibaldi, ship, Sandberg, from Shields.
24 Tertia, s. s., Wrang, from Cardiff.
25 Emble Hope, s. s., J. Joss, from Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 3rd July, 2-18 P.M.—Extra mail steamer Baroda from Bombay anchored.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST via SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Bertha	2500	Calcutta	June 14
Excelsior	1387	Calcutta	June 15
Assyria	1700	Kurrachee	June 18
Tackya yoen Byan	854	Rangoon	June 19
Winestead	1673	Calcutta	June 20
Stephenson	1327	Bombay	June 21
Saltwell	1900	Calcutta	June 25
Viceroy	—	Calcutta	July 10
Walamo	1869	Bombay	July 10
Othell	2523	Calcutta	July 25
Dhoolia	1800	Calcutta	Sept.
Benmore	532	Yokohama	

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Derby (s), 1 case cutlery, Abdu Fakeermomed; 1 case cigars, Geo W. Wantley and Co; 2500 bricks and 20 casks clay, Bombay Gas Company; 1 case cotton gin, Ramrow Narayen; 2 cases hardware, Huss nally Cassumjee.

Haidee, 10 cases biscuits, Merwanjee Byramjee.

Atalanta (s), 1 case cutlery and 5 cases cotton thread, Momedally Tyebjee.

Parnesso (s), 2 cases cutlery, Gaddum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

British Statesman, 3 cases oilmanstores, Bolton and Co.

Xantho (s), 3 cases wine, King, King and Co.; 5 cases leather cloth, 11 cases china ratogn, 10 cases biscuits, 4 cases lavender water, 20 cases black ink, 1 case railway rugs, Pereshaw Pestonjee and Co.; 1 case hardware, Momeda ly Tyebjee.

Arethusa, 1 case medicine, Khimchnud Jaibhoy.

Derby (s), 2 cases portwine, 2 cases moselle, and 1 case burgundy, King, King and Co.; 2 cases cutlery, Gaddum and Co.

Hyderabad, 15 cases of sundry, Byramjee Shapoorjee and Co.

Teviotdale, 1 case toys, Dinshaw Jamsetjee.

Cospatrick, 100 cases brandy, J. Darashaw Radelia.

Yeddo (s), 2 cases gums, P. and J. Radelia.

Palermo (s), 9 cases oilmanstores, King, King and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 75 bales cotton, Mudhorbhoy Luckmdass; 110 cases benjamin, Chutoorbhooj Dewjee.

Euxine, 250 cwts horns, Hassoo Noormahomed; 250 cwts horns, R. Mahomed.

Xantho (s), 12 bundles hides, Ruzubally Alibuza; 60 bales wool, Vussonjee Vurjee; 165 bales cotton, Eli Baudry & Co.; 1 bundle hides, Bapoomia Doss Momed.

Atalanta (s), 225 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee; 150 bales wool, Nursee Khatow; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 57 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, Gordhundass Purushumdass; 250 bales cotton, Nuserwanjee Manockjee; 350 bal s coir yarn, Gordhurdass Dewjee; 105 bales cotton, Merwanjee & Co.; 24 bales cotton and 6 bales wool, Ruzubally Alibuza; 24 bales wool, G. Samjee.

Livorno (s), 5 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 614 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 1 bale cotton, Robertson Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee.

Sir John Mandeville, 115 bales cotton, Manorebhoy Luckmedass.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 1 case E. teeth, Vussonjee Dewchund; 284 E. teeth, Bawanjee Vallybhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 20 slabs tin, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.				Rs. a. p.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings,	40 inch	39 yds.	7 lbs.	5 0 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	5 0 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	5 0 6
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	36 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	5 8 0
1,200 ,, White Nansooks	40 ,,	20 ,,	3 7 to 4 3	

COTTON.	
25 candies New Dhollera, ready	Rs. 243
100 ,, ,, ,,	,, 245
25 ,, ,, Hingunghaut	,, 320

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd July, 5 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 3rd July, 12-35 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia 2nd July, 7-44 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd July, 3-16 P.M. Latest date from America, via Russia, 3rd July, 3-20 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 3rd July, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·960, rainfall 22 cents.

CARWAR, 3rd July, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·96, rainfall 08 cents.

VINGORLA, 3rd July, 11 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 20 cents.

MANGALORE, 3rd July, 12 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 84, rainfall 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 3rd July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west-south-west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·743.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—3RD JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd July, 10-36 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 27 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd July, 1-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 42 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 1st July, 11-46 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 50 hours 34 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd July, 6-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 3rd July, 3-25 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 59 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 2nd to 8 P.M. of the 3rd July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	9 33	0 9
,, Galle	5 1	2 45
,, Kurrachee	1 42	0 5
,, Madras	3 5	0 6

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 3.

Focks, Colonel, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, on leave, from Ferozepore.

Schneider, Colonel, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Hollowes, Captain, 2-24th (Madras) Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Secundrabad.

Godfrey, Major, 35th M. N. I., on furlough, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 3.

Johnston, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, to Surat.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 22nd instant.

The services of Lieut. D. Robertson, Mad. S. C., Asst. Commr., 3rd class, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, appointed to officiate as Extra Asst. to the Supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 10th Feb. 1872.

Mr. F. A. de Roepstorff, Extra Asst. to the Supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, returned to Calcutta on the 25th April 1872 from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 88, dated 22nd Aug. 1871, and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 6th May 1872. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

Mr. de Roepstorff is allowed subsidiary leave from 25th April to 5th May 1872, inclusive.

Mr. O. H. Brookes is appointed from the date of Mr. de Roepstorff's return to officiate as an Extra Asst. to the Supt. of Port Blair during the absence on leave of Mr. F. E. Tuson, or until further orders.

Mr. G. D. Grimes, appointed to officiate as 2nd Asst. Supt., Port Blair and the Nicobars, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col Mowbray Thomson, B. Infy., to officiate as Political Agent, Munnipoor, vice Major-Gen. W. F. Nuthall, with effect from the 28th ult., on the forenoon of which date the latter made over, and the former assumed, charge.

Lieut. M. Gerard, 1st Squdron Subaltern, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, will officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer in addition to his other duties with effect from the 26th May 1872, vice Capt. Colledge, who has proceeded on furlough to England.

Lieut.-Col. W. L. Randall, Agent to the Govr. Genl. with the ex-King of Oudh and Supt. of Political Pensions, having returned from furlough, received charge of his office from Col. G. Verner on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. is pleased to appoint Asst. Surg. D. B. Long, Bombay Med. Establishment, to the officiating medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps during the absence on deputation of Asst.-Surg. Hendley, or until further orders.

Asst. Surg. Long assumed medical charge of the abovenamed corps on the forenoon of the 8th of April 1872.

With reference to Notification No. 698 G., dated 5th April last, the services of Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. P. with effect from the 1st July 1872.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint Col. P. S. Lumsden, C. S. I., of the Ben. S. C., to officiate as Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre of the late 70th Native Infantry.—Capt. J. C. C. Daunt, V. C., S. C., to be Major, from 14th June 1872, vice Major F. J. Ripley, S. C., deceased.

The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officer: Asst. Surg. Thomas Ffrench Mullen, M. D., of the Medl. Dept., in medical charge of the Ulwar Political Agency,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

The undermentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Residency, payment Hugh Stynes, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, from the 25th Brig., R. A.,—rate of pension 2s. (two shillings) per diem paid up to the 31st Dec. 1872.

Capt. R. G. Birch, of the late 1st Eur. L. Cav., is permitted to proceed to the Straits Settlements on medical certificate and to be absent from Bengal on that account for three months under the Regulations of 1868.

His Excellency the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medl. Dept., with effect from the 22nd June 1872:

Asst. Surg. R. McLeod, M. D., in medical charge of the 6th N. I., is re-appointed to officiate as Secy. to the Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, during the period Surg. Maj. J. T. C. Ross may officiate as Dcpy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England: Maj. E. H. C. Simpson, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd Squadron Officer, 4th Ben. Cav.,—arrived at Bombay on the 29th Jan. 1871.

Surg. C. E. Raddock, of the Medl. Dept., late Garrison Surgeon, Chunar, is allowed an extension of furlough from the 17th April 1872 to the 4th of May 1872, the date on which he reported his return from furlough on medical certificate to Europe.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. Horace R. Le Marchant Carey, of the 1st Bat. 6th Foot., Asst. Engineer, 2nd grade, Dept. P. W.,—6th Dec. 1870.

Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, Timber Agent at Futtehghur, is allowed leave of absence for one month to remain at Mussorie, on urgent private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868, in extension of privilege leave.

The services of Col. P. S. Lumsden, C. S. I., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, of the Ben. S.C., Gr. Mr. Genl., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec. 1871, and in consequence of the death of Genl. T. Oliver, Ben. Infy., on the 22nd April 1872, the name of Col. G. Jackson, Ben. S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Genls., and that of Major W. T. McGrigor (now Lieut-Col. in Ben. S. C.) on the list of Lieut.-Cols. in the Indian Gradation List.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BREVET.

Capt. Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, Ben. Cav., to be Major from 23rd April 1872, vice General T. Oliver, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. B. Sparks, s. c, Asst. Engr., 1st grade, on return from furlough was transferred from the Punjab to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, and joined his appointment on 9th Nov. 1871: Capt. Sparks was granted subsidiary leave from 29th Oct. to 8th Nov. last.

Mr. C. Campbell, Engr.-in Chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 12th proximo.

Major A. R. Bayly, S. C., Offg. Suptdg. Engineer, Mooltan District, will, in addition to his other duties, carry on the current duties of the office of Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway, during Mr. Campbell's absence.

Mr. G. Pettitt, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works, joined the Lahore Division on the 4th current.

Mr. G. Parry, an Asst. Supt., 2nd grade, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Telegraph Dept.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 27.)

Mr. A. Ludlam, Asst. Secy. to the Financial Commr., is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 1st July 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. D. McDonald is appointed to officiate as Asst. Secy. to the Financial Commr. of the Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Ludlam.

Surg. R. Bateson, Civil Surg., Umballa, received charge of the executive and medical duties of the jail at that station from Asst. Surg. C. W. Calthrop on the 8th June 1872.

Capt. H. V. Biddulph, Asst. Commr., was transferred temporarily from the Jullundhur to the Lohore District, from the 9th to the 21st April 1872.

Mr. A. B. Benton, Asst. Commr., Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Dy. Commr. of Hissar during the absence on leave of Lt. Col. T. F. Forster.

Capt. R. T. M. Long, Offg. Dy. Commr., Rohtak, received executive charge of the jail at that station from Mr. A. H. Benton on the 11th June 1872.

Mr. N. Ward, Dist. Supt. of Police, Rohtak, made over charge to Mr. E. O. Tronson on forenoon of 3rd inst.

Mr. F. A. Kelly, Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, Mooltan, availed himself, on afternoon of 15th inst., of the privilege leave sanctioned in order No. 1233, of 7th May last.

Mr. G. F. Taylor, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, availed himself on afternoon of 10th May, of the three months' privilege leave granted in order No. 1250, of 2nd May.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 12th June 1872, as a temporary measure, directing Asst. Surg. G. P. Mackenzie, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Brigr. Genl. Comdg. Punjab Frontier Force, at the recommendation of the Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, Rawul Pindee Circle, to proceed to Dera Ismail Khan for duty.

Rawul Pindee Brigade Order, dated 15th March 1872, directing Surg. A. J. Dale, M. D., 25th Punjab N. I., to assume medical charge of the Rawul Pindee Lock Hospital, from the 16th idem, in succession to Surg. R. Mantell, M.D.

Kohat Station Order, dated 18th Jan. 1872, appointing Park Sergt. Nelder, Laboratory man, to N. 4 or Garrison Company, during its annual practice, in addition to his other duties.

3rd Punjab Cav.—Regtl. Order, dated 20th May 1872, making the following temporary appointment:—

Lt. C. C. Egerton, Off. 1st Squad. Subn. and Offg. 3rd Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties as 1st Squad Subn., vice Lt. J. Davidson, proceeded on leave, preparatory to furlough.

2nd Punjab Infy.—Regtl. Order, dated 21st May 1872, in substitution for Regtl. Order No. 692, dated 15th Oct. 1871:—

Lt. and Adjt. A. H. Turner will officiate as Wing Officer, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. N. J. Jones, proceeded on general leave.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CLEARY—June 12th, at sea, on board the s.s. Yeddo, John Cleary, Esq., Solicitor of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LOVELL—June 28th, at 11, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of H. P. Lovell, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—June 24th, at Woodlands, Mussoorie, the wife of J. A. Robinson, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, of a daughter.

SCHOFIELD—July 1st, at Allahabad, the wife of F. M. W. Schofield, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MITCHELL—McEWEN—June 13th, at St. Paul's Church, Kandy, by the Rev. W. Ellis, Francis D. Mitchell, Esq., Contractor, Gampola, Ceylon, to Alice Janet Stewart, second daughter of the late John McEwen, Esq., Inverness.

MACDONELL—DESHON—June 25th, at St. John's Church, Secunderabad, by the Reverend Frank Browne, Chaplain, brother-in-law of the bride, George Bean Macdonell, Captain R. A., to Mary Edith, second daughter of the Reverend H. C. Deshon, M. D., Vicar of East Teignmouth, Devon.

DEATHS.

MOSSOP—June 28th, at 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, of tetanus, Captain Clement Mossop, of the "Candahar," aged 54 years and 28 days.

WARNER—June 24th, at Dalhousie, Evelyn Maud Ashton, infant daughter of Captain Ashton H. Warner, 41st (the Welsh) Regiment, aged 2 months and three days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1872.

THE Bishop of Bombay cannot, we are sure, be anxious to hasten the approach of the day when the Church of England in India shall be established; but the Church must go if it ceases to command the general respect and good-will of the Christian community in this country, and we are sorry to be forced to believe that, since the arrival of Bishop Douglas in Bombay, the government of the Church has been conducted in such a way as to alienate the affection of a large body of its own members and to bring out in sharp and painful relief the barriers which shut it off from other churches. Whatever other annoyances we have had to put up with in India, it is not till lately that we have been vexed with the clamour of ecclesiastical disputes. The strife of parties in the Church at home we could watch from our vantage ground here with a feeling of lazy astonishment that people should have leisure or inclination to quarrel about such trifles as have engaged the attention of the Church militant in our day. It seemed as if the constitution of Anglo-Indian society made the introduction of those new forms and ceremonies which have disturbed the peace of the Church in England almost impossible. Mr. Winterbotham said happily in the House of Commons of Romanism—and he might have said it with equal truth of Ritualism—that it only made converts among "peers, priests, and women." Now, we have no peers in India, and no superabundant population of female Christians whose emotional zeal finds solace in Church music and millinery. The Anglo-Indian population consists principally of hard-working men of more than average culture who are free from the bigotry of creeds and do not, as a rule, think it matters much whether a Christian calls himself an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian. This healthy catholicity of sentiment need never have been disturbed but for the meddlesomeness of a few priests in whose eyes the authority of the Church is of more value than social harmony and good feeling. Bishop Douglas, though personally courteous in manner, gracious in speech, and possessed with the best intentions towards his neighbours, holds nevertheless opinions about the dignity of the priestly office, the proper ceremonies to be observed in the service of the Church, and the necessity of not giving too great latitude to Dissenters, which have had the result of producing much discord throughout the diocese.

We cannot, for instance, but consider Bishop Douglas responsible for the needless dispute that has lately arisen as to the right of the Presbyterians to bury their dead in the station churchyards. Not only the station cemeteries, but the churches also ought to be regarded as the property, not of the Church of England, but of the Government of India. It was decided years ago that the ecclesiastical law of England does not apply to this country; and the peculiar circumstances in which Englishmen and Scotchmen are placed out here should lead the chiefs of rival churches to overlook, instead of magnifying, sectarian differences. But no; the authority of some "rules" is invoked—though we do not know of the existence of any rules on the subject except those of the P. W. Department for the management of graveyards—to put a stop to the practice of burying Scotch and English Christians within the same consecrated ground. The Bishop may not have been himself the first to move in this matter; and we are even assured that, when the question as to the right of the Presbyterians to use the station cemeteries was referred to him, he advised the Government that the prohibition which he claims the privilege of making general should not be enforced at the station of Belgaum. But why enforce it anywhere? Why tell the people of India that Christians who belong to different sects must not only be separated from one another during their lives, but must not even be allowed to sleep side by side in the grave?

Again, in the case of the prohibition of Mr. Sheldon's preaching in the Scotch Church at Kurrachee, the Bishop has shown, however unconsciously, that ecclesiastical discipline is to him a far more precious treasure than brotherly concord. It is true that, in the long letter from his Lordship which we published yesterday, there are some passages breathing an ardent desire on the Bishop's part for the unity of Christendom and the cordial co-operation of all sects of Christians in promoting the triumph of the true faith; but the plan of reconciliation which would find favour with Bishop Douglas could evidently only be one that would knit the churches together again by bringing all the Dissenters to acknowledge the supremacy and accept the ceremonial of the Church of England. By way of practical commentary on the charitable sentiments of his letter, he strictly forbids Mr. Sheldon, of the Mission Church at Kurrachee, to hold divine service in the Scotch Church while his own is closed, and this prohibition he maintains in spite of the expressed wish of Mr. Sheldon's congregation that the offer made by the Scotch chaplain should be accepted, as the ritualism favoured by the English Chaplains of Trinity Church, and sanctioned by the Bishop, is not to their taste. Forgetful of the good example lately set by the Bishop of Winchester, who actually attended service and preached in a Presbyterian church in the Highlands, the Bishop of Bombay insists that there shall be no public recognition of the possibility of fellowship between the two churches, and that even an interchange of courtesies shall be avoided. The spectacle which these divisions amongst us afford to the heathen is not creditable to Christianity; and the narrowness of spirit which has led the Bishop to take up an attitude of marked hostility to the members of every church except his own will in the end be found chiefly damaging to the Church of England.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE *Times of India* extracted yesterday from the 1869 Blue Book of papers relating to the Carwar Railway the report drawn up by Mr. E. P. Robertson, the Collector of Dharwar. Our contemporary seems to think that this report is unknown to the merchants of Bombay, but several copies of the Blue Book have been in circulation among the members of the Chamber for the last three or four weeks, and few readers of Mr. Robertson's report can have failed to note the remarkable fact that the statistics of traffic which are appended to that report, and which the *Times of India* judiciously omits, show the traffic only of the *month* of *May*, by far the busiest month of the whole year. We entirely acquit Mr. Robertson of any intention to put forward these statistics as an index of the probable monthly traffic for the whole year; he, no doubt, only obeyed instructions in limiting his inquiries to the month of May. This, however, is but one among many instances of the unscrupulous ingenuity that was employed to get up the case for the Carwar Railway. Mr. Robertson was, of course, not called upon by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Government to give his candid opinion on the merits of the rival line from Sholapore or Poona, but he incidentally remarks:—"Of course, as far as the Dharwar "Collectorate is concerned, it would be a most "convenient thing to have a line of rail running "from north to south," and the same remark might be made as regards the other rich collectorates which we should like to see opened out by a line running from north to south. Mr. Robertson, in another paragraph of his report, slyly lets us into the secret of the migration of a small part of the trade of Compta to Carwar. "As soon," he says, "as traders are "to be found at Carwar, there will be no "special reason to induce the ryots to seek "Compta in preference to Carwar, *especially as* "*everything is being done to improve the roads to* "*Carwar, while little or nothing is being done to* "*those to Compta.*" This sentence indicates some of the unfair means that have been used to favour the Carwar Company's port at the expense of the port which absorbs most of the trade. All these efforts to crush Compta having failed, we are now to spend a million or two on a railway to compel the traders of Compta to go and improve the value of the Carwar Company's estate.

YESTERDAY the *Indian Statesman* published one of the funniest bits of metaphorical fireworks we have ever seen in an Indian paper; and we did not find it in the leading columns either, but in the department generally allotted to sober topics—namely, a small circle under the whole of the paragraph, which is evidently meant to patronise Mr Justice Bayley very handsomely; it would simply spoil it if it were to be deprived of anything of its beautiful completeness. "Our High Court yesterday was engaged in a case of vital importance to the commercial interests of our Eastern trade. We subjoin a brief *resumè* of the facts of the case as brought out in evidence, and we should await with anxiety the presiding Judge's decision. Meantime we may remark from personal observation that he most tentatively listened to the evidence and with all the erudition and acumen of a learned 'limb of the law,' dissected evidence with a clear appreciation of all the disjointed membra which were scattered to the winds by his legal scarification." Why the *Statesman* should await with anxiety Mr. Bayley's decision is not apparent; but there is evidently something good hidden under this extraordinary bundle of metaphors wherein the dissecting limb plays an important part by using legal scarification and scattering disjointed membra to the winds. We remember hearing of a grand oratorical effort of an Irish parish schoolmaster, which appears to us to be worthy of being put side by side with the "latest" of the *Statesman*. "Gintlemen," said he to a political meeting, "the apple of dishcord has been thrown in our midst, and onless we nip it in th' bud, it will bursht out into a conflagration that will deluge the whole world."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN TREATY.

LONDON, 3RD JULY.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Miall's motion for an inquiry into the property and revenue of the Church of England was rejected by 295 against 94 votes. Mr. Gladstone emphatically opposed the motion.

PARIS, 2ND JULY.

In the National Assembly yesterday, the Government presented the Treaty between France and Germany for the liberation of the occupied territory. Government said that they hoped to pay the third milliard by the commencement of 1874, and thus to obtain the total liberation of the occupied territory. Germany, however, will maintain an actual corps of occupation until the whole of the indemnity has been paid off. The liberation of the occupied provinces now depends solely on the success of the next loan, which success is assured by the vitality of the credit of France, and the return of her prosperity coinciding with the peace of Europe, and the confidence with which Europe bears witness to the Government of the Republic.

In the discussion preceding the reading of the Treaty, M. Thiers stated that the tax on raw materials would at once furnish 42 millions and still 18 millions more after the expiration of the Commercial Treaties with England and Belgium.

General Trochu has tendered his resignation as a Deputy.

LONDON, 2ND JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed easy, but declining.

Fair Dhollera, 7 11/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but little enquiry.

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same time Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, and Lord Granville in the Lords, announced that they would make a statement on Tuesday afternoon. They did so, and the whole truth then came out. President Grant and his Ministers decline to accept Lord Granville's modifications of the modified Article, or to submit them to the Senate; Congress adjourned on Monday; and Lord Granville was left "in a corner"—his Supplemental Article unfinished, to say nothing of ratification, and the next meeting of the Geneva Tribunal coming off in five days. What was he to do? He telegraphed proposals for a joint application to the arbitrators to adjourn or eight months; Mr. Fish curtly and discourteously declined. Again Lord Granville made fresh proposals, all of which Mr. Fish gave the go bye to; then, to show his utter contempt for Britain and her statesmen, the latter left Washington along with President Grant, turning his back with ostentatious disdain on the reiterated appeals from our bewildered Cabinet. What a position for England and an English Government! It must not of course be supposed that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville told us all this. We get the intelligence first from New York, by telegram mostly through the *Daily News*, and then, when questions are asked in either House, the Ministers reluctantly let out by little and little that these humiliating particulars are true. Now see how we stand. We have so managed it that President Grant, at the very crisis of the Presidential election, stands before his countrymen with the double recommendation of having vindicated American claims and yet maintained the treaty on which the Americans based their hopes of a settlement of the Alabama controversy. On the other hand, we, the injured parties, whose position at the outset in resisting an intolerable claim was endorsed by every foreign country, and even by the most intelligent Americans themselves, have got into the dilemma of either compromising our just demands, or withdrawing from the treaty: instead of being the aggrieved, insisting upon satisfaction, we seem to be the offenders, suggesting excuses for our own default; and on us is thrown the onus of breaking up the arbitration on Saturday, by asking conditions inconsistent with it. After five months' negotiation Lord Granville is no further advanced than he was at the end of January, but he has this additional point against him, that on his own showing he has got the Americans to wave the indirect claims, and, consequently, he is all the less excusable in breaking up the treaty. And all through, from beginning to end, he has been the petitioner asking for favours and wanting dawistions, while Mr. Fish has been the holder of a vantage ground, standing on the letter of an international compact, and vindicating the faith of treaties! The thought that we who have been overreached, hood-winked, swindled from beginning to end, should yet have so managed our wrongs as to put ourselves in the wrong, or give the Americans a colourable excuse for saying so, has caused a feeling of irritation, impatience, and disgust here which threatens the very existence of the Ministry. Meanwhile Chief Justice Cockburn, Lord Tenterden, and Sir Roundell Palmer have gone to Geneva, with, as is understood, instructions, should no adjournment be agreed upon, to announce formally on Saturday that Great Britain cannot go on with the arbitration. Thereupon the Chief Justice will make his bow and retire; Count Salopis will tell his colleagues that as the Court is not now constituted they had better all go home: Sir Roundell Palmer will decline to hand in our closing arguments; and *exeunt omnes* after a protest from Mr. Charles Adams. Such is one feature in our present programme. Nothing will have been settled; the Americans will be less placable than before, and they will have received further evidence of the squeezability of English statesmen when properly pressed. There is to be sure another alternative. It is that Lord Granville, meekly putting up with all the rebuffs and humiliations inflicted, should hand in our summary of arguments, accompanied with a note reserving our claims, and then ask for an adjournment. Although the arbitrators have really no right to listen to such a request from one side, it is thought they will as a matter of courtesy accede, leaving our Government some more months to muddle over the negotiations, and again beseech Mr. Fish to come to an arrangement. If, however, a telegram from Rome in the *Daily News* to-day is to be credited, the arbitrators may themselves be considerate enough to get us out of the dilemma by proposing at their own instance an adjournment to give time for further negotiation. Not that it is very easy to see what is to be gained by adjournment. The alterations made by the United States Senate in the Supplemental Article are, we are this morning told, such that, if Mr. Fish adheres to them, discussion would be a waste of time, and, on our side, would be undignified. The sort of new rule of international law the Americans want is one which would in future free the Governments from responsibility for the acts of citizens—the very offence with which we are charged in the case of the *Alabama*. Thus the Americans would like, after getting a few millions out of us, to arrange that *they* should in future obtain impunity for the same acts! and our Government consents to discuss the point!

The Bank rate was again reduced yesterday, and now stands at 3½ per cent. The effect of the upward movement last month has been so rapid that no other course was left. Money is very plentiful again, bullion is flowing in fast, and the consequence of the Alabama imbroglio is that we don't take American securities as we used to do, and they are obliged to send gold from the other side to liquidate the adverse balance of trade. Unless, therefore, the German Government take steps to deplete our market by withdrawing a few millions of their balances here, the prospect is of ease for some time to come. As to cotton no great movement can yet be reported, the market being just steady, but very quiet. The Liverpool cotton brokers seem to think that the margin between price of raw material and price of goods which controls manufacturers' purchases of American cotton will soon be narrow enough to discourage the use of that cotton and drive many buyers to Surat. The actual margin up to which American is taken is 3½d. per lb., and it is now 3¼d., so the consumption of East Indian cotton will, it is believed, soon receive a stimulus, though probably the change will be gradual.

The Board of Trade returns issued for May are again favourable, though not so much so as those of the previous month. The declared value of our exports was £20,771,303, against £19,099,880 in the corresponding month of last year. The export of cotton yarn was 16,254,755 lbs. against 17,700,646 lbs. in May 1871, and of piece-goods 262,197,602 yards against 290,857,414 yards in May last year. The proportions to Bombay were—cotton yarn 511,800 lbs. last month against 184,000 lbs. in May 1871, piece-goods of all kinds 13,866,600 yards last month against 10,290,900 yards. The "transit" exports to Bombay which are specified are the following: cotton yarns *via* Egypt 32,100 lbs., valued at £2,279; piece-goods 2,642,600 yards, valued at £36,784. The Manchester statement of cotton manufactures exported last month to the East shows as usual a discrepancy in the above figures, though the difference is less serious than it has sometimes been. To Bombay the particulars are: plain cotton 13,572,670 yards; dyed and coloured cottons 1,170,721 yards; printed cottons 825,939 yards; and twist 567,504 lbs.

Marguerite Diblanc, the French servant who strangled her mistress in Park Lane, has been found guilty, and an asinine British jury has recommended her to mercy. If ever there was an unprovoked murder it was this: but of course the woman will now escape the gallows. I call your attention to this and to the Ministerial wriggling on the Alabama question as collateral evidence of the degree in which we seem to be losing moral fibre. We appear to have no longer the vigour to stand up for our own rights or execute our own laws. Judge Keogh, whose decision in the Galway election case, previously mentioned, has been followed up by another judgment from the Full Bench, giving the seat to Captain Trent, the anti-priestly candidate, has been obliged to leave Ireland, his life being in danger. He has announced that he gave his judgment under intimidation, and the mob is now left in possession of the field.

BOMBAY.

SURAT.—The Subordinate Judge's Court at Olpad has been removed to Surat temporarily.

THE gentlemen of the special jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—A meeting will be held in the Esplanade Hotel on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M., when members are requested to attend.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10 from Vincent B. F. Emanuel, contributed to the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

DECCAN COLLEGE.—The *Dnyan Prakash* apprehends material injury to the Deccan College from the transfer of its talented and able principal, Mr. Wordsworth, to the Elphinstone College.

POLICE FINES.—During June last nearly Rs. 2,400 were recovered on account of police fines inflicted by the several magistrates of police on various offenders brought before them.

MR. SHAVUKSHA SORABJEE DAVUR, a pleader of the High Court, has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to act as Subordinate Judge of the Civil Court at Khed, in the Poona district.

THE BRANDY TRADE.—According to a Gujerathi paper a large quantity of boxes of brandy is at present detained at Surat, in consequence of the parties objecting to pay the fees demanded now from them.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIER ENGLISH SCHOOL AT GUNDEVI.—Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Aipaiwalla, of the Bombay University, has been appointed head master of the Cowasjee Jehanghier English School at Gundevi.

A BOAT CAPSIZED NEAR SURAT.—We learn that on the 25th June a native boat, which was proceeding from Surat, was capsized near Randeer, but fortunately the crew and passengers were all brought safely on shore.

ILL-TREATING A HORSE.—Two native merchants, Wusta Cullian and Kahandas Cullian, were yesterday charged before Mr. Woodward with cruelly ill-treating their horse at Mazagon, and were each fined Rs. 10.

FOOTBALL.—It will be seen that the Bombay Football Club will play a game to-night at 5-30 on the Esplanade, and an opportunity will be afforded for seeing the stuff that is in our newest athletic institution.

REVISION OF SALARIES OF JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—A Marathi paper complains that Government has not revised the scale of salaries of the establishments of the Judicial Courts, though it promised to do so several years ago.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday the 29th June was 39 feet 6-tenths; on the corresponding week last year it was 45 feet 9-tenths. Total rainfall up to date, 22 inches 88 cents.

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Bora Bazaar Street, Fort, concerning the death one Sewjee Ruttonsee. The jury found that the man had committed suicide by taking a quantity of opium.

INQUEST.—On Tuesday an inquest was held by Dr. Blaney at Sonapore graveyard on the body of one Syed Cadur Syed Hoosein, who is supposed to have died from the effects of a severe beating. The Deputy Coroner has adjourned the inquiry.

THE TAHSILDAR OF THE GAEKWAR.—Ramchunder Rao Ghorepurey, tahsildar to the Gaekwar, arrived from Baroda on Tuesday with about twenty followers. He has taken up his residence temporarily at the bungalow of Mr. Roopjee Mody, Malabar Hill.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—The *Surya Prakash* is much pleased with the observation made by Mr. Stewart, Acting Collector of Surat, at a recent meeting of the Municipality, that the corporation should be composed of members selected and appointed by its constituents.

BREACH OF LIQUOR LICENCE, &c.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Parsee named Hormusjee Byramjee, a liquor-shop keeper, was fined by Mr. Woodward in the sum of Rs. 50, for breach of one of the conditions of his licence, and also for illicit sale of spirituous liquor.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Rutnagherry collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th June, that the rain fell in small quantities in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. Sowing operations were in progress. Small-pox prevailed in all the talookas. Vaccination, however, was in progress.

CHANGE OF APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. W. Orr, Prothonotary of the High Court, returned to Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer and resumes charge of his office. Mr. G. H. Farran, first assistant in the Prothonotary's office, who acted as Prothonotary during Mr. Orr's absence, has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court in the room of Mr. John Macpherson, appointed Clerk of the Crown.

PERSIAN PARSEES.—Last year in consequence of the arrival in Bombay of a large number of the Persian Parsees from Yezd and other places in Persia, there was very little accommodation left for them at the Chowpatty Dhurumsalla. This was brought to the notice of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, who ordered the erection of a large chawl near the Dhurumsalla, and as this has now been completed, Sir Cowasjee has made over the chawl to the trustees of the Chowpatty Dhurumsalla.

NARROW ESCAPE OF DR. BLANEY.—As Dr. Blaney was proceeding along Girgaum Road on Tuesday morning, a wheel of a passing carriage caught one of the hind wheels of his shigram, which was pitched upon its side. The Doctor scrambled out by the shigram door, which was then uppermost, and dropped to the ground with the assistance of one of the wheels. He was bruised a little, but made a narrow escape with his life. The shigram was completely wrecked. Had fatal consequences ensued to Dr. Blaney, it would have put one of the Judges of the High Court in the curious position of holding an inquest upon him, because, Dr. Hewlett being unwell, Dr. Blaney has been discharging the duties of Coroner for the past ten days.

KAIRA ENGLISH SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes to the boys of the Kaira English school was held on Friday last, the 28th ult., when Mr. Sheppard, Collector, presided. Several native gentlemen were present on the occasion. After enquiring into the attendance of the boys at the school, and looking over the standard papers containing the marks of the boys at the examination held in January last by Dr. Bühler, Mr. Sheppard distributed the prizes to the successful students, giving every now and then a word of encouragement to the little boys to the delight of all who were assembled in the school hall. After the ceremony of distributing the prizes had been gone through, Mr. Sheppard presented a valuable book to one Girjashunker, who had obtained the highest number of marks at the inspector's examination. He has also prevailed upon the Municipality of Kaira to set apart a sum of Rs. 25 annually to be spent in purchasing books to be distributed among the successful students of the English school.

HIGH COURT.—4TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

LONG CAUSES.

494-71—C. Tyabjee—Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubuck v. Maneckbai, widow—Thacker and Chalk.

495-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—John Sands and others v. Manchershaw Dadashoy and others—No appearance.

503-71—Jefferson and Payne—Javairchund Jaitha v. Khimjee Goculdass—No appearance.

504-71—Jefferson and Payne—Navibai, widow, v. Cassumbhai Dhurrumsey—Manisty and Fletcher.

506-71—Jefferson and Payne—Currimbhoy Heerjee and another v. Nursoo Saheboo—Dallas and Lynch.

511-71—Keir, Prescot and Winter—Hosrogur Tullockgur v. Suroopabai—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

515-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Motilall Scivlall and another v. The Albert Mill Co.—Manisty and Fletcher, and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

516-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhanjee Rowjee v. Rabatbai, widow—E. Elliot.

520-71—C. Tyabjee—Manifabai, widow, and another v Zulackbai, widow, and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

532-71—R. J. Abraham—Gopaldass Narayen and others v. Ibramjee Ismaljee Gauley and another—Shamrao P.

534-71—Leathes and Crawford—Richard Lillamore S. and another v. Tapidass Vurjdass and another—No appearance.

535-71—Jefferson and Payne—Visram Ebrahim and another v. The Eastern Insurance Office—No appearance.

546-71—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Eduljee Rustomjee v. Mahomed Nabee Khan—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

547-71—Dallas and Lynch—Pudumsey Luckamsey and others v. Jewraj Poonsey—No appearance.

549-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Nathmull Ramdyal and another v. Bijraj Nathooram—Jefferson and Payne.

555-71—Jefferson and Payne—Khatao Munjee v. William Forsyth Hunter—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

556-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Honorable Munguldass Nathoobhoy v. Shamjee Jadowjee—Shamrao P.

560-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Veerj e Rowjee v. Punalall Poonumchund—Manisty and Fletcher.

562-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Framjee Eduljee v. Metha Munjee—C. Tyabjee.

457-71—G. I. Mody—Ruttonsey Mooljee v. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

322-71—Leathes and Crawford—Khulphanbhoy Ruttonsey v John Phillips and another—C. Tyabjee.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. THOMAS WILSON, Captain Consens, from Bombay to Liverpool, when leaving Holyhead, 9th June, got aground on the Platters—but with the rising tide and assistance she got off and proceeded for Liverpool.

THE S.S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bagdad.—Molvi Syedally Koosum, and thirty deck passengers.

THE SHIP CORINGA, Captain Boyart, sailed from Cardiff, Dec. 20th, for Bombay, was spoken by the Morning Light off the South end of Madagascar. The Morning Light reports having soon after experienced a cyclone; so that it is feared the Coringa has perished with all hands.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. SIMLA, 1,177 tons, Captain H. Carter, arrived yesterday from Aden and Suez with English mail passengers, and the following cargo:—14 boxes specie, 1 box pearls, 4 packages wine, 84 bales twist, 12 cases umbrellas, 1,117 packages piece goods, 57 boxes tobacco, 59 packages gum, 185 packages ivory, &c.

THE S.S. ADA, 795 tons, Captain R. Tatchell, arrived on the 2nd instant from London (May 21st) with a cargo of 500 cases brandy, 137 packages paper, 191 packages piece goods, 85 packages wine, 13 cases cochineal, 9,400 tiles, 566 boxes candles, 150 drums turpentine, 75 bales twist, 2,120 cases spelter, 1,179 drums oil, 749 cases kerosine oil, 115 kegs red lead, 100 cases gin, 50 packages copper, 1,986 barrels cement, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Henwood, Mr. Nancorrow, Mrs. Dews, and three children, sixteen deck passengers, and one native died suddenly on board.

THE S.S. GALATEA, 362 tons, Captain L. Serra, arrived yesterday from Trieste, &c. (June 7th) via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 4 boxes gold, 46 packages coloured and 26 bales twist, 11 packages piece goods, 97 packages beads, 41 packages sundries, and the following passengers:—

From Triste.—Mr. Guiseppe Scrouza, Mr. G. B. Cavallaro, Rev. Francis Saverno, Rev. Guiseppe, and Bomanjee Dadabhoy.

From Port Said.—Rev. R. P. Gregorio, and R. P. Bernardino. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. A. C. Gumpert and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				JULY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.		Height.			Time.	Height.
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
11	5 m	5	5	Thursday 4	4. 10 m	6 1
10	28 a	2	9		5 3 a	1 11
11	49 m	5	8	Friday 5	4 47 m	6 3
11	7 a	2	10		5 40 a	2 2
0	13 m	5	9	Saturday..... 6	5 24 m	6 4
11	44 a	3	1		6 14 a	2 6
	.....			Sunday 7	5 59 m	6 3
0	45 a	5	9		6 48 a	2 8
0	30 m	3	1	Monday..... 8	6 33 m	6 1
1	16 a	5	8		7 2) a	2 10
0	56 m	3	0	Tuesday..... 9	7 6 m	5 7
1	34 a	5	7		7 55 a	2 11
1	34 m	2	10	Wednesday ... 10	7 41 m	5 0
2	21 a	5	0		8 35 a	2 21

Moon—New, 5th, 11h. 15m. P.M.

INSOLVENT COURT.—JULY 3.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

IN RE BHOWANJEE MALSEE, THACKERSEY DEWSEE, AND OTHERS.

MR. MARRIOTT moved on behalf of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, as an opposing creditor, for an adjournment of the hearing on an affidavit. They required to get certain evidence. The grounds of opposition were filed under section 51 of the Act, which section provided certain penalties for defrauding. One of the grounds of opposition put forward in the case by the opposing creditors was that the debt was contracted in respect of advances made by the opposing creditors on certain consignments of cotton. When insolvents requested the company to make them, they alleged that the cotton was of a certain weight, and it had since turned out that it was deficient in the weight alleged by insolvents. This had been found out when the cotton arrived at Liverpool, and the only way in which the opposing creditors could prove their grounds of opposition was by obtaining the weight of the cotton on arriving at Liverpool. The insolvents had shipped 1,728 bales of cotton in eleven consignments, on which the company had advanced £14,920. At the time the advances were made the insolvents had handed the invoices in which the weights of the bales were stated to the company. Three of these consignments had reached Liverpool, and two of them had been sold—one had resulted in a profit, and the other two in a loss, and the company had received a report and had reason to believe that the bales weighed less than the invoice weights per bale. The amount of the debt due by the insolvents to the opposing company was Rs. 1,472, in respect of a redraft against them. Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee had made one affidavit on the 30th April last and another on the 1st, in which he stated that until all the consignments had arrived at Liverpool, it would be impossible for the company to say how many of the consignments were of short weight, and they could not oppose without proving the actual weights of the bales of cotton on arrival at Liverpool, and for that purpose a commission was necessary, but before applying for it, the company wished to communicate with their head office in London.

Mr. Marriott thought that a month would be sufficient time for that purpose.

His Lordship—The case is No. 8 on the list, and it not likely to come for at least two months.

The hearing of the case was accordingly adjourned for a month.

IN RE HURBUM NURSEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Tyabjee applied for a postponement of this case for six months. He said his Lordship would remember that he had made a similar application on the 17th of January last.

The insolvents' debts were 16 lakhs, and of these 12 lakhs and Rs. 5,000 had been compromised. Out of 120 creditors 107 had been settled with, so that only 13 remained. One of the partners had gone up to Cutch, and he understood that there was every chance of the case being compromised. His Lordship remarked that the insolvents had agreed with the Official Assignee for four months' postponement.

Case postponed for four months.

IN RE ABDOOL LUTTEEF HAJEE MAHOMED.

Mr. Lang applied on behalf of the insolvent for leave to amend his schedule and serve notices. This insolvent was one of the co-insolvents of Abdool Luteef Cumoo and others, but with a separate schedule.

Leave granted.

IN RE BYRAMJEE BAZONJEE.

Mr. Waglé applied that the rule granted to this insolvent on the 19th of June last be made absolute.

There being no opposition, the application was granted.

IN RE ATMARAM PERTAB SINGH AND OTHERS.

This was an application made by Mr. Waglé on behalf of insolvents for an interim order.

No opposition being offered, the application was granted.

IN RE VEHUBUM LUXUMON.

Mr. Marriott on behalf of an opposing creditor opposed this insolvent's application for an interim order. He stated that the way in which the debt was contracted was as follows:—Goculdass Luxumon, the husband of the present opposing creditor, had lived in Bombay and died, leaving Jumnabai, his widow, and a will for which she applied for probate. The insolvent, who was her brother, filed a caveat in which he alleged that the will was a forgery, and he also filed a suit in the High Court against her. He obtained a rule *nisi* and an order restraining Jumnabai from administering the estate of the deceased, and an *ex parte* order for the collection of assets due. The caveat had come on for hearing on the 8th and 9th of March last before the Chief Justice, and after the petitioner's case was heard, the caveat was dismissed. The rule came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Bayley on the 11th and 18th March, and on the 18th was dismissed with costs, taxed. Insolvent was arrested for not paying these costs, and he had filed his petition and now applied for an interim order. He had been arrested on the point of embarkation for Arabia. Under the circumstances, and considering the nature of the suit which the insolvent had filed, he apprehended his Lordship would not be inclined to let him loose.

Insolvent stated that it was not his intention to leave Bombay and go to Arabia. He had a business carried on there, and he had received intelligence that he had been defrauded out of a large sum of money by the person who managed it for him. He was told that he might go there to make enquiries.

Interim order refused.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were sworn and discharged during the day:—Byramjee Bazonjee, liabilities Rs. 27,022-8-5; Meerza Ally beg Vuliud and others, liabilities Rs. 792-14-0; Aboo Hajee and another, liabilities Rs. 643 3 8; Moroba Tattia and Poondlia Tattia, liabilities Rs. 916 13-0; Saloo Tara and Vishnoo Bhewa, liabilities Rs. 344-4-0; Bhowaneeshunker Damodhur, liabilities Rs. 3,500; James Morris, liabilities Rs. 3,635-6-0; Allybhoy Baposbhoy and another, liabilities Rs. 83-1-2; Pallonjee Eduljee, liabilities Rs. 5,055-9-0; Jehanghier Cursetjee, liabilities Rs. 4,800; Phillip Dias, liabilities Rs. 435; Eduljee Nusserwanjee, liabilities Rs. 769-7-0; Russool Mitha, Futmabee, and Mahomed Mitha, liabilities Rs. 2,55,375-14-4.

A CASE OF FORGERY BY TWO MARWAREES.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, an old Parsee named Jamsetjee Jamasjee appeared with his pleader Mr. Nusserwanjee before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant against Tulka Sobha and Toola Nasjee, Marwarees, and a summons against Bhoota Motee, whom he he charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, forgery, and for attempting to obtain a decree for a sum not due.

Jamsetjee Jamasjee said—That an action was brought against me and my son in the Small Causes Court of Bombay by Marwarees Tulka Sobha and Toola Nasjee to recover the sum of Rs. 425, being the amount of a promissory note alleged to have been passed by me and my son Dadabhoy Jamsetjee. The case came on for hearing before Judge Spencer on the 1st instant, when the said Marwaree Tulka Sobha gave his evidence upon solemn affirmation that he lent Rs. 400 to me and my son, after deducting the value of the stamp. He also said that Rs. 25 were added as premium, thus Rs. 425 made, for which the note in question passed to him in his presence. This statement made by Tulka Sobha was false, and he made the statement intentionally and knowingly false. Toola Nasjee, who is the partner of Tulka, said upon solemn affirmation, that after writing the note of Rs. 425 sued upon, Rs. 400 was paid to me in cash, and in his presence I signed the note. He also said that he is a partner of Wulla in the note of Rs. 5,000, on which an action is brought against me and my son in the High Court of Bombay; whereas his partner Tulka said that he is not a partner in the note of Rs. 5,000. I say that the statement made by Toola Nasjee is false, and he made such false statement knowingly and intentionally. Bhoota Motee, the attesting witness to the note, also said upon solemn affirmation that he was present when Rs. 400 were paid to me and my son; and that he attested it after I and my son signed the note. I say that this statement of his also a false one, and that he made this statement knowingly and intentionally. I stated upon oath that I passed, among other notes, a note of Rs. 40, and another of Rs. 25, to one Goma with my son, and on that occasion the said Tulka, Toola Nasjee and Bhoota were not present; and the note in question is the note of Rs. 25, which was altered and forged into Rs. 425. The learned Judge of the Small Causes Court was satisfied upon the evidence that the note in question was the note of Rs. 25, and it was subsequently altered into Rs. 425, the learned Judge gave a decree in my favor with costs of my pleader. Under these circumstances I charge the said Tulka Sobha, Toola Nasjee, and Bhoota Motee with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, forgery, and for attempting to obtain a decree for a sum not due. From the information I have received, and from what had passed in Court the day before yesterday, I believe that the said Tulka and Toola are about to withdraw from the jurisdiction of this Court, and a warrant be granted to me for their apprehension, and they be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate ordered a warrant to issue against Tulka and Toola, and a summons against Bhoota Motee.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES MEETING.

(*Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."*)

MR. NUSSERWANJEE COYAJEE.

The Chairman brought forward a petition from Mr. Nusserwanjee Coyajee requesting the Justices either to restore him to his appointment of head accountant, or, in the event of their accepting the resignation of Mr. H. B. Viccajee, to confer on him the appointment of Assistant Commissioner and Collector in consideration of his past valuable services. A letter recommendatory of Mr. Nusserwanjee was also read from Colonel Thacker. After an interval of silence

Mr. Peile rose and said that he should be sorry if it were supposed by his remaining silent upon this occasion that he had no sympathy with those servants of the Municipality who had been discharged, without any provision being made for them. That was far from his feeling either about Mr. Nusserwanjee or Mr. Hormusjee, and he would do what he could for either of them. The appointment of the former had been abolished, however, and the work was now done with equal efficiency by a man upon Rs. 200 a month, so that it would be impossible to restore Mr. Nusserwanjee, but he hoped to find some other place for which he was fit.

The petition was recorded.

ACCOMMODATION FOR PRESBYTERIANS AT SEWREE.

A letter from the Rev. J. Paton was considered. It requested the Justices to sanction Rs. 1,400 for the new Presbyterian cemetery at Sewree, and also such other sum as may be deemed a fitting compensation for the inconvenience caused by its removal from Marine Lines to that place.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell said that at the time when the Municipal Commissioner shut up the cemeteries of Bombay, the Presbyterian community had a cemetery near the Esplanade, where they had every necessary accommodation and appliance. The Presbyterians were afterwards compelled to go to Sewree, where there was not even a decent road. At present the whole of the expense of this Presbyterian cemetery was borne by the congregation of St. Andrew's church, and this was but a small portion of the European community. He hoped the Municipal Commissioner would include in his next Budget a suitable grant for the cemetery. He begged to move:—"That the Justices approve of Rev. J. Paton's request, and beg leave to suggest to the Municipal Commissioner that the amount collected should be provided for in the Budget for next year."

Col. Ballard approved of the Rev. Mr. Paton's request, and seconded the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously, the Commissioner expressing his willingness to do what he could in the matter.

THE ALLEGED UTTER DEMORALISATION OF THE MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The next business for consideration was a letter from Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, stating that he would ask the Municipal Commissioner to explain whether there is any truth in the complaint as to the disorganized state of all the establishments and the inefficiency of the Health Department owing to the recent reductions made therein, and ask the Finance and Standing Committee to explain why they have not been able to report on the cause of the excess expenditure on Markets and Vehar Extension Survey.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—Before I put the question, of which I have given notice, the Bench will, I hope, permit me to explain my object in putting that question, and the reasons that actuate me in doing so. For a long time past it has given me great pain to find that numerous complaints have been repeated in the public prints and talked about in the city of Bombay, to the effect that the result of the reductions which have recently been made in the Municipal establishment has been to demoralise the establishment from top to bottom, and to interfere with the efficient working of the Municipality. And I am induced to bring this to the notice of the Bench for this reason that it is due to myself who have been selected as the person to whom the blame and obloquy are due for bringing about these alleged disastrous results. I have been publicly blamed for this; my colleague, Mr. Sorabjee, has been blamed for this; and in fact the whole Bench of Justices has been blamed. I want to know from the executive head of the Municipality if that blame really can be attributed to me and my supporters, the Justices who have co-operated with me in sanctioning the reductions that have recently been made. At first, the charge was general, but now it takes a more specific form. Therefore, first of all, I will ask the Municipal Commissioner to be good enough to inform me—I will begin at the top of the list—if it is true that the office of Commissioner has been made so thoroughly detestable that nothing would induce Mr. Peile to occupy it, and that he is in despair as to whom the Government will find to fill it when he is gone—(laughter)—whether the appointment stinks with the Civil Service—(laughter)—and that it is tolerable to Mr. Peile now, only because he is the master and not the servant of the Bench? (Laughter.) I want to know if the head of the Municipal establishment is as much disheartened as is alleged in this complaint? (Laughter.) Secondly, I want to know if it is true that there is one common feeling of anger and disgust at the conduct of the Bench, and that if their employés could afford to do so they would fling their appointments in the face of the Justices? (Much Laughter) Is it true that the Health Officer is so utterly demoralized that he shakes the dust off his feet against the Justices, and will spit for all time to come—(laughter)—whenever he hears them named? I want to know if the head of the Health Department is so demoralized? (Laughter.)

Dr. Joynt asked whether they were obliged to listen to all this? It was rather unfeeling of Mr. Nowrojee to take up so much time. (Laughter.)

Mr Nowrojee—Sir, I say slanderous charges have been brought against the Bench. If there was any truth at all in them, let it be made known, if not let the charges be contradicted. They have been bandied about for two or three months past, and it would injure the Justices if the charges were not contradicted.

Mr. Narayen Wasudew—I think the Bench would survive these attacks. (Laughter).

Mr. Nowrojee (continuing)—If there is anything wrong in the changes that have lately been made, it can be remedied. I also wish to know if it is true that the efficiency of the superintendence department of the Health Department has been utterly destroyed? After referring to another statement of the same nature regarding the Assessing Department, Mr. Nowrojee went on to say: I should like Mr. Peile to state whether that statement can stand in its integrity, for I am told that the men who were discharged here were discharged by Mr. Crawford, and whether many persons who were discharged by the same officer are not now re-employed again in the establishment. As to the injury done to the Health Department, the Bench will remember that the grant for it this year was Rs 9,00 000, being Rs. 1,00,000 in excess of the grant for last year. From the arguments of those I refer to, it would seem that the more money we spend on it, the more we destroy its efficiency. What another allegation is, that the bottom of the Health Department is demoralized. (Laughter.) As to the salaries of the bill collectors and peons, I should like to hear from Mr. Peile and from the gentleman in charge of the Collector's office whether the complaint about the evil done in reducing their pay is correct? It is true there were some great reductions in the pay of the receivers, but instead of imputing blame to me, there I ought to get credit, for I believe I was the only Justice who spoke against the salaries of the receivers being brought down so low. However, if the reduction in their pay and in that of the peons has been too great, perhaps the Bench would like to take their cases into consideration. I want to know whether it is true that there will be an indefinite loss this year both in the Wheel Tax Department and in the collection of rates? And again, is it true that the efficiency of the Account Department has been destroyed by the removal from it of Mr. Nusserwanjee Coyajee—(laughter)—who drew Rs. 450 and was removed, and whose work is now done as efficiently by a man on Rs. 200. That is the only instance we have in proof of the statement that the efficiency of the department has been destroyed—except of the removal of Mr. Maidment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Souter—Perhaps you will let us know who this grave offender is?

Mr. Nowrojee—Mr. Robert Knight, sir, a Justice of the Peace. I expected he would be here to answer these charges. (Laughter.)

Mr. Souter—Perhaps the Chairman will issue a warrant against him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Manisty—I apprehend that only by his good nature would the Municipal Commissioner answer these questions, which I consider should be asked by the Bench and not by any individual member of it. The question is, shall we take the responsibility of putting these absurd questions to Mr. Peile?

Mr. Souter—Certainly not.

Mr. Manisty—I submit that the only way in which this matter can be dealt with is by Mr. Nowrojee bringing forward a motion asking the Bench whether it will put these questions. (Hear, hear.) Would it be in good taste, would it be correct for this Bench to ask Mr. Peile, himself a member of the Civil Service, and at present acting as Commissioner, whether the appointment of Municipal Commissioner stinks in the nostrils of the Service. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I shall not say what I was going to say upon this subject, because it might be too strong, but I ask the Bench seriously whether it should permit these questions to be answered by their Commissioner?

Captain Henry supported the views of Mr. Manisty, and said he thought it would be a great pity if Mr. Peile condescended to answer such questions.

Mr. Wood took a different view from Mr. Manisty, and thought Mr. Peile might in a few sentences dispose of the question.

Mr. Peile—I think I may, with due deference to the Bench, state briefly what Mr. Nowrojee wants to know. The manner in which he put his questions was perhaps rather more facetious than is necessary, and to the part which concerns myself I may be excused, I think, from making any reply. In the last twelve months there have been two distinct revisions of establishment. One was imposed on Mr. Crawford in the middle of the year 1871, and those reductions were necessarily of a sweeping character and took effect largely on the outdoor establishments. The next revision was made by Mr. Hope, and it was more a revision of the office establishments in the Municipal building, and was made, generally speaking, with the consent of heads of departments. Mr. Hope's object was to reduce to the minimum of number consistent with efficiency, and I think that though there is not a man to spare in the Municipal establishment, yet it is competent to fulfil the work that comes before it. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Nowrojee has particularly dwelt upon the Health Department in his remarks, and I will say a few words upon that subject. The reductions in the middle of 1871 were, as I believe the Bench are already aware, of a very sweeping description. 386 persons were dismissed, and the number of carts was either reduced or not increased as was intended, and the consequence was that, as Dr. Hewlett has stated in his annual report, the efficiency of his department was destroyed. In the Budget of 1872 you will find that Mr. Hope restored 30 carts and 96 men, so that compared with last year the strength of the Health Department has been increased. Yet at the same time I am not prepared to say, when Dr. Hewlett is of the opposite opinion, that that establishment is perfect or that the increase of carts and men has yet been sufficient. As to the Engineer's department you will find that Mr. Hope increased the allotment for road repairs, in which we are all sensible that something remains to be desired, by Rs. 60,000. In the Assessor's department the injury done in the middle of 1871 was caused by the withdrawal of a certain number of inspectors—thirteen, if I am not mistaken—and eight peons, who were employed in going about and making notes of people who escaped assessment. The want of these men has been felt, and Mr. Hope was aware that it was so, but when he was preparing his budget, he was looking forward to the new Municipal Act to do away with the necessity for these men, and he thought that if the Act were not passed a slight increase would probably have to be made in the Assessor's Department. Some temporary addition has been made in the offices of the Assessor and Collector, and the grant you have made to-day of Rs. 5,500 will give me the means, to a great extent, of filling up the gap caused by the withdrawal of the inspectors and peons in 1871. With respect to what has been said about the receivers, it should be remembered that Rs. 10 is only one item of their pay, the remainder being made up by commission. Payment by commission is sometimes thought to t

inflict. They were sentenced to be imprisoned each for twenty-one months, and were warned that, if they came before the Sessions again, they would probably be transported.

REMISSION OF FINE.

Mr. James Bapty, who was upon the jury that tried the above case, begged his Lordship, when the jury were discharged, to remit the fine that his Lordship had inflicted upon him on Thursday last, on the ground that the circumstances of his case were peculiar. His Lordship remitted the fine.

HOUSEBREAKING BY NIGHT AND THEFT.

Sulleman Ibrahim, Purshotum Morar, and Lalla Bhola were charged with housebreaking by night and theft. About 10 p.m. on the 21st June last, Abdool Hoosein Jakoodin, the prosecutor, locked up his shop and went home. He returned to the shop about 6 o'clock the next morning, when he missed three padlocks which he had fastened to the door of his shop. On going into the shop, he missed a tin box containing gold and silver thread and Rs. 124; three pieces of cloth from a cupboard; a silver watch and chain, and some ornaments. Information was given to the police, and an hour afterwards prosecutor was called to a neighbouring chowkey, where he saw and identified the greatest portion of his missing property, which had been recovered by the police. In consequence of information obtained by the police, the three prisoners, well-known characters as thieves, were taken up on suspicion. Most of the property was traced to the father of the third prisoner, who stated that the three prisoners had been to his house the preceding night and deposited it with him. The silver watch and other property were recovered at another place. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and the first and second were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years each, and the third for one year.

The Court then adjourned until this morning, when the cases of fraud practised upon Messrs. Volkart Brothers will be tried before a Special Jury.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Bishop of Calcutta, accompanied by his chaplain, Mr. Hardy, was to have left Calcutta for his tour in the Eastern Bengal districts on Saturday.

Deaths Caused by Snake-bites at Howrah.—We are informed that within the past month twenty-one persons have died from the effects of snake-poison. The victims in every case were bitten by cobras. The police authorities intend to apply to the Government of Bengal to offer rewards for destroying these reptiles, as is done in other districts. Last year two hundred deaths occurred in the same district from the bites of poisonous snakes.—*Englishman*, July 1.

A Daring Robbery recently committed from a registered packet destined for Benares is now under investigation. The aggregate value of the stolen property, which consisted of a few tolas of gold, and some diamonds, pearls and rubies, is estimated at Rs. 1,500. A native mail guard, belonging to the Frontier Travelling Post Office carriages, who was entrusted with an over-carried mail bag, is suspected of the crime.—*Pioneer*.

Experimental Farms in the Punjab.—Mr. Login is very confident as to the success of his cotton experiments in the Punjab. He has established farms at three different points—one of 50 acres ten miles below Kalka: another, a smaller one, at Kurnaul; and the third is the farm twenty miles north of Delhi, which produced 500 lbs. of clean cotton per acre last season. This year it is expected that the yield will be still greater, and this practical proof is said to have gone far towards inducing neighbouring zemindars to take kindly to the Egyptian system. The Hindoos, however, have raised an unexpected stumbling-block, as they unhesitatingly aver that to pluck two crops off the same cotton plant is sure to bring bad luck, and will result either in a pestilence among the cultivators or a murrain among their cattle.—*Ibid.*

The Weather at Lahore.—Up till yesterday afternoon the heat at Lahore for about ten days has been unprecedented. We understand that the records of no former year except a few days in 1869 show such a continued heat. Besides the heat, the heavy moisture in the air rendered the weather very oppressive. Yesterday evening the sky became overclouded and deep thunder betokened a storm. Rain was evidently falling in the south east, but unluckily we got nothing better than a dust storm, and a few drops of rain. The air however was cooled and a great relief afforded though only for one evening. We must soon however have the regular rains, and they will never have been more welcome. At Umballa, on Saturday, rain fell [illegible] again on Monday, but it has cleared again. At Loodiansh we hear heavy rain has fallen, and it is probable that soon the break in the oppressive weather may become general.—*Indian Public Opinion*, June 28.

Dacoity Raids at Saugor.—A Saugor correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes on 22nd June:—About three weeks ago a band of dacoits made a raid on a party of travelling bunias, killed three, wounded four or five, of whom I hear two have since died, and drove off one hundred and eight bullocks. The District Superintendent of Police went out sharp, but to this day neither cattle nor dacoits have been traced. I have been credibly informed that large numbers of cattle have been lost throughout the district, but the police will not take cognizance of these losses, on the plea that the cattle were loose on the grazing land without being properly tended; as is the custom in this country after the crops have been cut. As many as sixty are said to have been lost from one village alone. That the cattle have been stolen is not doubted, because cows and buffaloes in milk that used invariably to come home to their calves are among the missing. The real reason of the non-interference of the police is that a report of these facts will get them a bad name. It is supposed that the raiders belong to Bhopal, and it is likely that the late circular of the Begum to her jagirdars to expel bad characters from their lands is due to such raids.

Dispute between two Meers in Sind.—We mentioned not long ago that two of the Meers in Sind had some serious disputes with each other in reference to the treatment accorded by one of them to a dependent of the other. The matter has formed subject for magisterial investigation, and when we last heard it had been left for the decision of the Deputy Magistrate of Hyderabad. The cause of the breach between the two scions of nobility in question, may be summed up in a few words. It would appear that a servant of one of them had one evening hauled a boat up close to the banks of a river passing through the lands of the other Meer, who, we must remark, was on unfriendly terms with the employer of the man who encroached on his lands. The Meer possessing the lands happened to be driving out that evening, and witnessed the encroachment, and the cargo of the boat piled up on the banks. He at once ordered the removal of the boat and cargo. At that late hour this was impossible. The Meer was determined that his orders should be forthwith obeyed. The upshot of the affair was that the man in charge of the boat was kept in custody; one thing led to another, until the climax of disruption between the two aristocrats was attained by the aggrieved Meer, he whose servant had been so harshly treated, taking legal proceedings in behalf of his servant. It affords us pleasure to learn that the case has been withdrawn from the Deputy Magistrate's Court, and that the breach between the two Meers has been healed. The case was withdrawn by Mr. Hussein Aly, the Crown Prosecutor of Kurrachee, who had been specially retained by the prosecuting Meer, and who, we must do him the justice to say, acted a very important part, in conjunction with Mr. Akhoond Hubbeeboolla, in bringing about an amicable understanding between the two contending parties, and in reconciling their differences, making them once more good friends!—*Sindian.*

CALCUTTA CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS.

The General Committee, composed as follows, met on the 20th June at Mr. Wilkinson's rooms at the Bengal Club,—Colonel Walton, C. J. Wilkinson, Esq., Captain Deane, C. Graf, Esq., Captain Conway Gordon, R.E., Captain Birch, F. Aitchison, Esq., Johnstone Smith, Esq., and C. J. Sharp, Esq.

The following resolutions were put and carried:—

1st.—That the designation of the Corps be the Calcutta Volunteer Cavalry.

2nd.—That with regard to the uniform chosen at the general meeting, the following details be adopted:—

The button to be of Lancer pattern, with a crown and the initials C.V.C.

The helmet to be the regulation staff helmet, with silver spike and chain and garter blue puggrie.

The puggrie plain for troopers, and trimmed with silver for the officers.

The tunic to be of Lancer pattern, of blue cloth, with white facings and silver lace.

The breeches to be white, boots black Napoleon, with regulation military spurs of steel.

The girdle of regulation pattern, of silver lace for officers, webb for troopers.

Belt, silver lace for officers, white enamelled leather for troopers.

Pouch, regulation pattern of black patent leather, with initial C.V.C. on flap, and silver mountings.

Gloves, white enamelled gauntlet.

Drill uniform, to be a loose white jacket with white breeches and boots.

Forage cap, Lancer pattern, with silver lace.

Saddles, hunting with brown leather furniture on the pommel, holster on near side, and wallet on off.

Saddle cloth, blue cloth with regimental device in the corners and white trimmings.

Lance to be of bamboo (not ash), and pennon blue and white.

3rd.—That an advertisement be inserted in the papers for a general muster of all who have joined, or are willing to join. The muster to take place on Wednesday next, the 3rd proximo, at 7 a. m., opposite the Town Hall. Members possessing horses are requested to bring them to the muster.

4th.—That a pattern tunic be prepared to bring before the general muster.

5th.—That the Adjutant of the Infantry Volunteers be added as a member of this General Committee.

6th.—That a sub-committee, composed as under, be appointed to draw up rules and procure estimates of the uniform and appointments. These to be brought before the general muster:—Captain Conway Gordon, Captain Deane, Captain Rind, Johnstone Smith, Esq., and C. J. Wilkinson, Esq.

THE SHIKARPORE "COURTSHIP IN A GRAVE YARD" CASE.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of the 26th June.)

IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS, SHIKARPORE.

(Before M. H. Scott, Esq., C.S.)

THE CROWN v. C. W. D'GAMA.

Mr. Choohurmal Koondunmal, B.A., for the prosecution. Messrs. Edwards and Kavasjee, for the defence.

The first witness examined was the complainant, Jacob Santos Peter, who deposed to the following effect:—

To Public Prosecutor—I came to this subdivision of the Telegraph Department about the 26th December 1869. I was married at the time. I married one Miss Eliza Wood in 1862 at Nagpore in the Central Provinces, and had two children by her. When I first came to this station I did not bring my family, but they soon followed me. Shikarpore was my head-quarters, but I was constantly travelling up and down the line. My family remained in Shikarpore whenever I went out travelling. They always resided in the Telegraph office. My wife was in this station till May 1871. I know accused. He arrived here about the commencement of 1870, in what month I do not know. He lived with Mr. and Mrs. Brayson on his arrival, and was introduced to my family either by Mr. Brayson or Mr. Daly. He was in the habit of visiting my house after the introduction. I prohibited accused in the commencement of 1871 from visiting my house. I did so by letter, because I had heard from Mr. Taylor that he was a questionable character. I first saw Exhibit A about September, October, or November 1871, but I don't remember the exact date. I got it from Mr. Brayson. It is in my wife's handwriting. I sent a copy of it to Mr. Anstey for his opinion. It was in a cover when I got it. I made over the cover to the committing magistrate. (The cover was not produced in the Sessions Court, as it was missing!) After enquiring into the circumstantial evidence, I laid an information before the magistrate. I produced three other letters in Mrs. Peter's handwriting before the committing magistrate; they are marked respectively E., F., and G. I got them from my wife by post. I know Exhibit A. and these three letters are in my wife's handwriting, because I am quite familiar with her writing. When she wrote to me she always signed her Christian name. The letter (Exhibit A.) is signed in the same way as the other letters addressed to me are. I do not know if there was any other person in Shikarpore bearing the name of Charles in March 1871. The name Charlie, used in Exhibit A., is addressed to accused. I know this from having seen the cover. The Rev. Mr. Pettigrew performed my marriage ceremony. I never suspected my wife of immorality before I got Exhibit A. from Mr. Brayson.

(Cross-examination.)

To Mr. Kavasjee—I was born a Christian, but I am of native origin. I do not remember when I joined the Telegraph Department. I always moved amongst Europeans, and was educated in the Madras Grammar School. My wife was 16 years of age when I married her. When I returned from my circuit I came to know of the existence of Exhibit A. in September, or commencement of October, 1871. I heard from several of its existence before I got it from Mr. Brayson I heard of it from Mr. Neil and from Mr. Taylor. I did not see my wife write it, but I know it is her's, because I am familiar with my wife's writing, and because the expressions in it allude to me. The allusions to Mrs. Brayson also lead me to believe that the letter is addressed to accused. As far as I remember the accused was the only Charlie in Shikarpore at the time. Mr. Daly was my next door neighbour, but I don't recollect his Christian name. I don't remember saying before the committing magistrate that his Christian name is Charles. I had a very good opinion of my wife before I saw Exhibit A. It was handed to me by Mr. Brayson in his own house. From this letter I am satisfied that there was actual criminal intercourse. It was in January or February 1871 that I prohibited accused by letter to visit my house. I did so on account of what I had heard from Mr. Taylor. I only wrote one letter to accused. When I received it back from him I gave him to understand that he should not visit my house, but I do not remember how I made him understand that he was not to visit me. I did not visit him after that, but on one occasion, when he was sick, Mr. Neil pressed me to go into his house. My wife left for Kurrachee in May 1871. I accompanied her as far as Sukkur. Mr. and Mrs. Brayson, Mr. and Mrs. Neil, and my mother-in-law also accompanied us to Sukkur. We all of us stayed in a private bungalow there. I remember my friends going to the billiard-room while there. They returned from thence at about 8 o'clock in the afternoon. My friends were not drunk on the occasion, but when they returned they embraced and kissed their respective wives. Dr. Leahy did not attend my wife at Sukkur. Mr. Neil sent for Dr. Leahy to see her. She was as usual suffering from an attack of fever. My mother-in-law cried when she was ill. My wife left Sukkur in May 1871, with her mother and Mrs. Brayson. I believe my wife remained at Kurrachee till September 1871. While she was there I sent her several telegrams and letters. From Kurrachee she went to Wurdah. I telegraphed to Wurdah to her brother, to know whether she arrived there safely. I do remember a telegram being sent by Taylor to Wurdah to my wife saying I was ill. This telegram was only sent to discover where she was. I was only slightly ill at the time. I never wrote to my wife to forget the past and return to my roof. I wrote to inquire about her health, and when she intended to return. I never wrote to her brother to send her back to me. The accused and Mr. Brayson were intimate friends before they fell out. My son remains with the Braysons during the day and sleeps with me at night. He did stay with them day and night about 15 or 20 days before this. I have paid for his board and lodging during the last two months. I never prevented my son from visiting his mother. The child being young, I thought it would be injurious to prevent him from seeing her. I have conversed with the Braysons regarding this case. I have received assistance from Brayson and Taylor in sending Exhibit A. to Mr. Anstey. After I received Mr. Anstey's opinion, Mr. Brayson told me not to prosecute accused. Nobody advised me to prosecute him. I went to the cemetery with Mr. Burraymia Raymon, who spoke to the native witnesses there. Mr. Raymon told me what the witnesses had to say. I asked Burraymia to come with me to the graveyard because I did not understand Sindee. The witnesses were Futtehkhan and Bhumbha males. Burraymia only received thanks for his trouble. We questioned the witnesses for half an hour. Burraymia told me they gave their evidence voluntarily. I know my witness Junghee bheesty. I summoned him because Mr. Raymon told me he could give evidence. Mr. Raymon took his evidence down, and I made it over to my pleader. The letter to Mr. Anstey I drafted myself, and Mr. Brayson improved it. Mr. Taylor was not here at the time, so he gave no assistance. The letter was read to me before I signed it. I wrote to Mr. Anstey without any one's suggestion. Mr. Brayson has not assisted me in procuring witnesses, but he named the two witnesses who are serving in his office. I wrote to Mrs. Brayson once to discover the name of her servant's brother. I heard of a scandal regarding Mrs. Brayson and a gentleman in Shikarpore, but I don't know who was its author. I have no authority for believing that accused was reported to be the author of the scandal, I know a woman named Khyree; she was my servant from the time my wife broke her arm, and until the time my wife left for Kurrachee. I summoned her in the magistrate's court, but as we had enough of evidence, we did not examine her. Mr. Brayson once asked me for some letters from my wife, which he took to send to accused in pieces, in place of Exhibit A.; this deception was practised to prevent accused from bolting as he did on a former occasion. I was out in the districts in the latter part of March 1871. I was not in Shikarpore when my wife's mother arrived. My wife broke her arm in October or November 1870. There was no fixed hour for my return to Shikarpore from the districts. I did not circulate the depositions to my witnesses, but I sent them lately to the Braysons.

(Re-examination.)

To Public Prosecutor—"Mamma, sisters, &c," in the letter, indicate that it is addressed to accused. I do not know any other Charles who has brothers and sisters in Kurrachee. The dispute I had with accused at Mr. Brayson's had nothing to do with the report said to have been circulated by accused regarding Mrs. Brayson and a gentleman in the station. The telegrams and letters I sent to my wife at Kurrachee were before I got the letter, Exhibit A. I received a letter at Jacobabad, intimating my wife's departure for Wurdah. This was in the commencement of April 1871. It was in September or October 1871 that I heard from my wife that she had left Kurrachee for Wurdah. The letter from my wife is dated a day before her departure for Wurdah. The telegram I got Mr. Taylor to send to Kurrachee was to discover for certain where my wife was. The telegram was sent a few days after the information was laid. I sent a telegram once to my brother-in-law to know whether she had arrived safely. The second telegram I sent to him was to solicit his assistance in this case. I was not present when accused and Brayson fell out. I do not know why they fell out. I wrote twice to Mr. Anstey. The first letter I despatched a few days after my arrival here from the districts, and the second after I got Exhibit A. When I sent the first letter to Mr. Anstey I did not know of the existence of Exhibit A. It was for advice as to how I was to obtain possession of my child, since my wife had gone away to Wurhah without my permission.

(To the Court.)

(At the suggestion of accused's counsel.)

I telegraphed to Mrs. Pointer, my wife's mother, to take my wife to Wurdah, but I subsequently cancelled the telegram by sending funds to enable my wife to return to Shikarpore. I never received a letter from my mother-in-law, saying that my wife would go from Wurdah to Kurrachee as soon as the sea became calm. My wife went to her brother's house at Wurdah.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, June 14.)

The Washington Treaty is hardly likely to be preserved. After the announcement in the Lords by Lord Granville, and in the Commons by Mr. Gladstone, that Mr. Fish had agreed that the acceptance of the Supplementary Treaty would be a withdrawal of the indirect claims, it was generally supposed the arbitration would proceed, but the American Government having modified certain language in the Supplementary Treaty to which English Ministers could not assent, the only proposal now made by Lord Granville is that the arbitrators should adjourn for eight months, after which negotiations can be renewed. It is, however, held that even if a joint application was made to the arbitrators for postponement, the treaty does not authorise them to grant it, and the arbitration is therefore supposed to be virtually at an end.

The second reading of the Ballot Bill passed the Lords by a majority of 30, most of the Conservatives abstaining from voting.

In the Commons, Colonel North brought the claims of the officers of five batteries of the Royal Artillery before the House for compensation on being ordered home from India in 1871. After discussion on the subject, the motion was withdrawn. The Scotch Education Bill has progressed up to Clause 64 in committee.

The Select Committee of the House Commons are inquiring unto a new line of railway communication between England and India by way of Turkey.

There has been an animated debate on the Army Regulation Bill in the French Chambers. After a very animated and lengthy speech by M. Thiers, who threatened resignation, the term of five years' service was confirmed.

The Grand Prix race at Paris on June 9 was won by the Derby winner Cremorne.

The Carlists are still giving trouble in Spain. Another Ministerial crisis is announced at Madrid. The explanation given is that the King has refused to sanction the suspension of the constitutional guarantees, and that thereupon the Cabinet has resigned. It is also announced that fresh troubles are preparing by an alliance between the Carlists and the members of the International, and that an attempt is to be made to incite the troops to rebellion.

Particulars are to hand of the disaster to the Newfoundland Fishing Fleet, by which forty vessels and most of their crews have been lost in the ice

Telegrams of Dr. Livingstone's safety have been received in London.

The members of the Burmese Embassy have paid an official visit to the Duke of Argyll.

The Court is expected to leave Balmoral for Windsor next week.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse has been safely delivered of a princess.

The Prince of Wales has returned from Yarmouth, and has, with the Princess, been present at Ascot races.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh terminated his visit to Dublin on June 8. The weather was very unfavourable.

At the Ascot races the Gold Vase has been won by Albert Wilson, and the Ascot Cup by M. Lefevre's Henry.

The trial of Marguerite Diblanc, the woman charged with the murder of Madame Riel, has taken place, and the prisoner sentenced to be hanged.

The Bank rate has been reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The international boat-race has been won easily by the London crew by several boats' lengths.

The appeal against the Bennett judgment has been dismissed, but no order has been made for costs.

The bill filed by the Tichborne claimant to gain possession of the estates has been dismissed.

Judgment has been given in the Galway election petition before the Court of Common Pleas, which confirms Judge Keogh's decision. Captain Trench therefore becomes the member for Galway.

A farewell banquet has been given to Lord Dufferin at Belfast previous to his departure for Canada.

There is no truth in the report that a retiring scheme, based on the present value of the prospective right to colonels' allowance by giving an additional pension equal to the number of years served by field officers, has been or is likely to be entertained by the Indian Government.

No day has yet been fixed for the discussion in the House of Commons of Colonel Sykes's motion on the bonus compensation question.

Obituary of the Week.—Sir Minto Townsend Farquhar; Lady Templemore; Lady James Stuart; Lady Palmer; Sir Charles Dutton Price; the Dean of Lincoln; Com. A. L. Clarkson, R.M.; J. H. Crawford, late Ben. C.S.; Col. H. R.H. Vyse; W. Eade, Esq., late Assistant Military Secretary E.I.C.; Mr. M.D. Hill, Q.C., late Recorder of Birmingham; the Rev. W. Ellis, late missionary to Madagascar; Col. W. Greenwood, late Grenadier Guards; Capt. G. B. Stainforth, Ben. S. C.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE.

The *New York Herald* publishes what purports to be the text of the supplemental Article as modified by the Senate, and made an ultimatum by Mr. Fish. There is no change of any consequence in the text of the preamble; the important alteration on which everything now hinges is in the enacting clause. The amended article is as follows:—

Whereas the Government of her Britannic Majesty has contended in the recent correspondence with the Government of the United States as follows, namely:—

"That such indirect claims as those for the national losses stated in the Case presented on the part of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to have been sustained by the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag; the enhanced payments of insurance; the prolongation of the war; and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion; firstly, were not included in fact in the Treaty of Washington; and further, and secondly, should not be admitted in principle as growing out of the acts committed by particular vessels alleged to have been enabled to commit depredations upon the shipping of a belligerent by reason of such a want of due diligence in the performance of neutral obligations as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain.

"And whereas the Government of her Britannic Majesty has also declared that the principle involved in the second of the contentions hereinbefore set forth will guide their conduct in future.

"And whereas the President of the United States, while adhering to his contention that the said claims were included in the treaty, adopts for the future the principle contained in the second of the said contentions, so far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of the Government of the United States, and the two countries are therefore agreed in this respect.

"In consideration thereof the President of the United States, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, thereof [consents to the establishment of a new feature of international law for the guidance of both nations, to the effect that neither of the contracting Powers shall be held responsible for the acts of its citizens against either Government, and in favour of any belligerent Power with which either Government may be at war; and] consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect damages as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva."

[The words in the above printed within brackets represent new matter introduced into the clause by the American Senate.]

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

(Times, June 11.)

Last evening the four-oared race between the London Rowing Club and the Atalanta Boat Club of New York was rowed over the Metropolitan Course, though down from Mortlake to Putney with the ebb tide, instead of up from Putney to Mortlake with the flood, and resulted, in accordance with the anticipations of everybody who had the least pretensions to be a judge of rowing, in the signal defeat of the Americans.

At 28 minutes past 6 o'clock the signal gun was fired by the starter and the race commanced, the following being the fours, who had no coxwains, but steered themselves:—

London Crew.	St. lb.		St. lb.
1. John B. Close	11 8	3. A. de L. Long	12 3
2. F. S. Gulston	11 9	W. Stout (stroke) ...	11 13
Atalanta (United States) Crew.			
	St. lb.		St. lb.
1. E. Smith	9 13	3. T. Van Raden	10 13½
2. A. Handy	10 0	R. Withers (stroke)	11 3

The instant the two crews dipped their oars into the water the London Four led out, and rowing at the rate of 41 tremendous strokes per minute, shot clean away from the Atalanta crew like an arrow from a bow, drawing clear of them in less than a dozen strokes. Indeed, the roar of the crowd that, "They're off," had scarcely subsided before the English crew were out of sight of their opponents. London crews are proverbial for rapid starting, as the records of Henley will prove; but with smooth water and a fair wind abaft them, all in favour of the lighter four, it was an unexpected sight to behold the American crew completely out of the race from the very first dip, notwithstanding they were rowing 44 strokes a minute. Going right away from their opponents, the London crew led by three lengths at Barnes-bridge—reached in 3 min. 17 secs. rather more than half-a-mile having been rowed—by six at least at the Bathing Place in the Duke of Devonshire's meadows above Chiswick, by eight at the foot of Chiswick Eyot, and ten at Hammersmith Suspension-bridge, through which the leaders passed 30 seconds ahead of the strangers, in 12 min. 28 sec. from the moment of starting. When the first half mile had been traversed the London crew slowed their stroke down to 37 and 36 to the minute, rowing a long, steady drag, evidently without effort, while the Americans were pounding away after them in a hopeless stern chase, at a rate of stroke never below 40 to the minute. After shooting the entre arch of Hammersmith-bridge the London Four drew further away, but the number of rowboats which were here scattered all over the river—consequent no doubt, upon the change of course—all eager to get down to the winning-post, which was where the starting post was intended to have been was so great that both crews were over and over again in the most imminent danger of being rowed into. Off the Soap Works, while the London crew were opposite the Crab Tree, a skiff, the occupants of which were mostly women, was pulled out towards the centre of the course, evidently to get a closer view of the Americans—in which respect, we are sorry to say, it was imitated by scores of others, who divided their attentions between the two crews—and, to the intense disgust and regret of every onlooker, came into collision with the Atalanta Four, by which the latter lost at least a dozen strokes before they could get their oars clear and row away again. That the collision was entirely unintentional was evident. Indeed, to some extent the American Four helped to bring at about, for they were steered much too wide all down the reach below Hammersmith-bridge, their boat paying away to the leeward towards the Middlesex side of the river, where all the rowboats were, to which end the set of the tide which trends into the bight or bay below the Suspension-bridge contributed. The accident had not the slightest influence upon the result of the race, though it is none the less to be deplored on that account. In fact, however, when it was first learnt that the course had been changed, doubts were freely expressed among the boating men on board the steamboats whether it would be possible to preserve a clear course, as there was such a swarm of rowboats on the scene of action. By the delay which occurred to the Atalanta crew the Londoners were enabled to gain a few additional lengths' lead, but as they had been rowing a steady practice stroke for nearly the whole of the course, half a dozen lengths or so were of little moment. They continued to row away from their opponents, and reached the winning flag, moored about 120 yards above Putney Aqueduct, the easiest winners imaginable by 45 seconds, or 250 yards in distance—more or less—the American crew being abreast of Simmons' Yard when the Londoners were passing the post. The time of the race, taken by a chronograph by Dent, of Cockspur-street, was 21min. 25secs. Taken by Benson's chronograph, it was 21min. 23secs.

The result was exactly what had been foreseen, and what the betting of 3 and 4 to 1 on the Londoners indicated it would be, and, without wishing in the least to disparage the prowess or question the pluck, of the Atalanta crew, we have no hesitation in asserting that the London crew could have won by a greater distance had they chosen. Indeed, it was evident by the time the English Four reached Barnes-bridge that they had the race completely in their hands, as they slowed their stroke, and settled down to a steady rate of work which demonstrated to the initiated the fact that they were rowing within themselves. The scene on Putney Reach after the conclusion of the race must have been witnessed to be appreciated, the surface of the river being completely black with craft of one kind and another, and how the two crews managed to get back through the confused mass of boats to their boathouses without accident is indeed a marvel. But for the timely assistance of two police skiffs, which preceded them, it is a question whether they would succeeded in reaching them. The winners rowed in a new boat with sliding seats, built by J. H. Clasper, of Oxford, and the losers in one by Biffen, of Hamersmith.

With regard to the oarsmanship of the competitors, we have little or nothing to add to the remarks in *The Times* of yesterday, wherein we pointed out the fact that the rowing of the Atalanta crew was utterly opposed to all English notions on the subject, and that if they were right, Englishmen were all wrong. There was an entire absence of that long, powerful drag of the oar through the water which is the characteristic of first-class rowing in this country. The crew seemed to make little or no use of their legs, and rowed entirely with their arms. They had an ungainly knack of rushing forward on the feather, and when their oars were dipped, they did not know how to tear or wrench them through the water. We added that it was to the manner in which their work was done that exception was taken by all good judges of rowing. That they were not fast was evident enough from the fact which we then mentioned, that on one occasion during tsaining it took them 19min. 58sec to row from Barnes Bridge to Putney Aqueduct, while the London crew had previously done the same distance, on the same day, in 17min. 25sec. The winners rowed as well as their previous practice showed they would.

We understand that the Atlanta crew have entered for the new race for four oars, without coxswains, at Henley Regatta, at the end of next week, and in which they will meet a London crew—though an entirely different one from the winners of yesterday—and perhaps one or more Fours from the Universities.

The Central News and New York Associated Press united in arrangements for laying a telegraph cable along the Thames, to telegraph instantaneously a description of the race and its result. At the last race between Oxford and Cambridge the cable was paid out as the race proceeded, from one of the steamers following; and, although the arrangement was perfectly successful it was subject to many contingencies which it was desirable in this case to avoid. The plan was therefore adopted of laying a caple along the Thames before the race was rowed, and connecting it with four look-out stations. The race was watched from Putney, Hammersmith, Barnes, and Mortlake, and telegrams were sent from each station. By this means instantaneous information of the altered arrangements and of the progress of the race were sent to the United States and published throughout the United Kingdom from time to time.

MR. JUSTIC KEOGH'S REPORT ON THE GALWAY ELECTION.

(Pall Mall Gazette, June 14)

Mr. Justice Keogh's report to the Speaker is published this morning. After stating that he had unseated Captain Nolan and given the seat to Captain Trench, conditionally on his ruling as to the law being upheld by the full court, the learned judge proceeds:—

I further determined, and do certify, that intimidation and undue influence, within the meaning of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, did extensively prevail in the said county at and previous to such election. I further certify that the persons whose names I have set forth in the Schedule number "One," to this certificate annexed, were guilty, at and previous to said election, of undue influence within the meaning of the provisions of said Act. And I do further report to Mr. Speaker that the Roman Catholic clergymen whose names have been set forth in the Schedule number "Two" to this certificate annexed, being the persons of the same name included in Schedule "One," by threats and denunciations of temporal injury, and spiritual punishment, uttered during or immediately after Divine service, and from the altars of their respective places of worship, and otherwise, as detailed in the evidence, intimidated and unduly influenced great numbers of the Roman Catholic electors of such county to vote for the said John Philip Nolan, or to refrain from voting against him. And further, it was proved that numbers of such electors who had promised to vote for the said William le Poer Trench afterwards had been compelled to vote for the said John Philip Nolan, or to refrain from voting for said William le Poer Trench, and had avowed they were so compelled by said intimidation and undue influence. And I further report that, although I have found and reported that the Most Rev. John MacHale, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, and the Most Rev. John McEvilly, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, were guilty of undue influence, it was not proved that the said Most Rev. John MacHale, Roman Catholic Archbisop of Tuam, or that the said Most Rev. John M'Evilly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, sanctioned or had taken part in such denunciations as beforementioned. And the Most Rev. the Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway proved that any such denunciations in a Roman Catholic chapel, and more especially if made against any person by name, are in direct violation of the ordinances of the Roman Catholic Church in force in Ireland, as enjoined by certain synodical decrees furnished to the court and which are placed upon the notes of evidence. And I have further to report that the Rev. Patrick Loftus, one of the clergymen whose names appear in said schedules, was proved by the testimony of several faithworthy witnesses to have, in connection with such election, denounced from the altar of his church, in the presence of his congregation on the Sabbath, the wife of a gentleman an elector for said county, and resident in his parish (both he and his said wife professing the Protestant religion), and to have made other statements material to the inquiry, which the said Rev. John, Loftus denied on his oath; and I, being satisfied of his wilful untruth, was then of opinion and so declared and am now of opinion, that in his evidence before me he committed perjury. And I have further to report to Mr. Speaker that the Rev. Peter Conway mentioned in said schedules is the same Rev. Peter Conway mentioned in the fifth resolution of the report of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the Mayo Election Petition 1857, which report was brought before me during the inquiry. And I have further to report that a system of intimidation prevailed throughout said county for many weeks preceding said election to prevent voters recording their votes for the said William le Poer Trench, and that such intimidation was exercised, among other ways, by means of nocturnal visits to the houses of voters, and threats there uttered, and by the posting, and sending through the post-office, threatening notices and letters to voters, and wives of voters, with a view to intimidate such voters from voting, as they had previously promised and intended, for the said William le Poer Trench. And I further report to Mr. Speaker that on the day of the polling, at some of the polling places in said county, especially in the towns of Tuam, Oughterard, and Ballinasloe, violent mobs were organized, and did attack voters who were proceeding to the poll, to vote for the said William le Poer Trench, and returning therefrom, and that the lives of voters and agents for the said William le Poer Trench were endangered by such mobs, and that in one part of such county the high road was cut across to prevent voters reaching the poll. And I have further to report that the Rev. Patrick J. O'Brien, Parish priest in the archdiocese of Tuam, who was the proposer of the said John Phillip Nolan at said election, publicly announced on the morning of the polling, at the polling place in Tuam, to a gentleman of the Protestant persuasion, who had there voted for the said William le Poer Trench, that "there would not be a hair of his head disturbed"—that nothing would be done to him—"that they were all renegade Roman Catholics, who would be excoriated." I have further to report that the voters through out the county were, on the day of polling, systematically conducted to the booths by the Roman Catholic clergy who interfered actively in such polling, and were in so doing acting as the agents of the said John Philip Nolan. And I certify that such acts and practices of the Roman Catholic clergymen in the several ways and on the occasions to which I have referred, and as otherwise fully detailed, not only in the evidence for and on behalf of the petitioner, but upon the examination and cross-examination of the witnesses, lay and clerical, produced to give evidence for the said John Philip Nolan, was inconsistent with the free exercise of the franchise by the electors of said county and subversive of freedom of election therein. And I have further to report to Mr. Speaker that during the course of the trial efforts were made to intimidate witnesses who had either given or were about to give evidence before me on such trial, in consequence of which I was obliged to commit to prison two persons, viz. Michael Roach and Patrick Barrett, for contempt of court; the said Patrick Barrett being the person named in the evidence who was engaged actively, previous to such election, insulting and intimidating electors, in the interest of said petitioner, in language so obscene that a witness who deposed thereto refused to state it otherwise than in writing, as appears on the notes. And further that, in one case, a witness who was in court and about to be called before me by the petitioner's agent, was addressed by two Roman Catholic clergymen, the Rev. James Staunton and Rev. Patrick Lavelle, on the subject of the evidence he was about to give, and particularly told by the said Rev. James Staunton that "there were two ways of telling the truth," and otherwise cautioned, as appears on the notes of evidence, and the said witness was some days afterwards severely beaten on the high road, and was produced before me to make affidavit of the treatment he had so received, but in consequence of the then late period of the inquiry I was unable to do more than remit the case to the ordinary tribunals.

The schedules contain about thirty names. The first five are—Captain John Philip Nolan; Sebastian Nolan, Esq.; the Most Reverend John MacHale, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam; the Most Reverend Patrick Duggan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert; the Most Reverend John McEvilly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway.

Our Dublin correspondent, writing last night, says:—The Dublin papers announce to-day conspicuously that Mr. Justice Keogh has left for London. The passage at the close of his judgment in the Court of Common Pleas, in which he said that he pronounced his decision "under many terrible denunciations, public and private," has created no surprise in Dublin. Rumours were before afloat as to the nature of the private menaces to which the judge has been subjected, and ingeniously wicked insults are spoken of. The *Nation* advertises a "Continuation of the History of his Life," for next Saturday. The subscription for Captain Nolan's expenses now amounts to about £1,500. The *Freeman's Journal* publishes an excited letter from Father Lavelle attacking Judge Keogh, and meetings are being held in the country, chiefly of a clerical character, though some Towns Commissioners join in the agitations. The *Morning Mail* condemns Mr. Butt for joining the Home Rule party with the Ultramontanes in the matter.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF JUNE 15.

ANATHEMA IN EXCELSIS.

Creed of St. Athanasius? No, indeed.
Call it, good priests, the Anathemasian Creed.

AQUATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Malaprop was heard to express the hope that the result of the International Boat Race would be a glory to the umpire on which the sun never sets.

SUPERROGATION.

Country Maid (having first seen "Missus" and the Children into a Cab).—"O, Coachman, do you know the principal entrance to Drury Lane Theat ——?"

Crabbed Old Cabby (with expression of ineffable contempt).—"Do I know! Kim aup——!"

CONSIDERATE.

So many of the frequenters of Music Halls are troubled with a difficulty of aspiration, that it is pleasant to find the managers of one of those places of entertainment humouring the infirmities of their patrons by distinctly placarding the name of a star—from the Transatlantic firmament—as "Orkina."

PRIESTS AND PADDIES.

"Ireland for the Irish!" is a cry in which mobs shouting for Home Rule are joined by priests. Thereby, however, their reverences and their lay associates express different notions. The people mean what they say; their spiritual pastors, and masters, too, that aim to be, mean Ireland for the Romish.

MENTOR AND TELEMACHUS.

Unsuccessful Oar.—"I say, Muscles, how do you account for my breaking down?"

Trainer (reproachfully).—"O, very easily, Sir. Yer *would* read while yer wos in course o' train', and I always told yer that books and literatoor and them things spiled the' 'ands, and w